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Indian Labour Gazette

LABOUR BUREAU ● GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ● MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Contents

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Vol. VIII, No. 10

Special Articles—

	Pages
Labour Conditions in Tramways	737
Industrial Disputes in India during 1950	740
Wage Trends during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1950	744

Reports and Enquiries—

Ministry of Labour, Government of India—Report on Activities during 1950-51	756
Standardisation of Methods of Collection of Prices	757

Labour Laws and Decisions—

Laws—

Madhya Pradesh Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951	760
Ajmer Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1951	760
Hyderabad Metalliferous Mines Rules, 1951	760
The Madhya Bharat Shops and Establishments Bill, 1950	760
The Madhya Pradesh Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1951	761
The Employers' Liability (Amendment) Act, 1951	761
Certain Industries Declared as Public Utility Services in West Bengal	761
Extension of certain Labour Laws to the Merged States of Banaras, Tehri Garhwāl and Rampur in U. P.	761
Formation of Conciliation Boards, etc. in U. P.	762
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	762

Decisions—

Payment of Wages Act—Appeal from the Decision of the Authority under the Act	763
Profit-Sharing Bonus Declared to be a Part of Wages—Decision of the Patna High Court	764

Labour Intelligence—

INDIAN—

Industrial Disputes in India during February 1951	766
Labour News from States	768
Employment and Training Schemes of the Government of India	774
Questions in the Parliament on Labour	774

FOREIGN—

Salaries and Hours of Office Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October, 1949	780
Conditions of Labour in Fiji	781

Current Labour Literature—

Articles of Labour Interest in Periodicals	783
Additions to the Labour Bureau Library	784

Statistics—

H13DofLB	787
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LABOUR CONDITIONS IN TRAMWAYS

An enquiry into the conditions of labour employed in the various Tram and Bus Services in India was conducted by the Labour Investigation Committee in 1944-45 and the results of the enquiry were incorporated in a report* published by the Committee in 1946. With a view to bringing the data relating to tramways contained in that report up-to-date, the Labour Bureau issued questionnaires to the four tramway companies in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. An article based on the information thus obtained in 1947 was published in the March 1948 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The present article is based on the replies received from three out of the four concerns to whom a questionnaire was issued in October, 1950. No reply was received from the Delhi Tramways.

Employment.—The four tramway companies in India employ a total of about 15,000 workers. Details regarding employment etc., in the three important tramways in India are given in the following table :—

Employment in Tramways

Unit	Period	Total	Men	Women	Children	Permanent	Temporary.
BEST Undertaking Bombay	July 1949	4,691	4,691	—	—	4,187	504
	June 1950	4,810	4,810	—	—	4,282	528
Madras Electric Tram- way, Madras	July 1949	1,676	1,624	49	3	—	—
	June 1950	1,644	1,592	50	2	1,601	43
Calcutta Tramways, Co., Ltd.	July 1949	8,094	8,094	—	—	7,461	633
	June 1950	8,355	8,355	—	—	7,286	1,069

It would be seen from the above table, that there was a slight increase in the number of workers employed in these concerns in 1950 as compared to 1949, the numbers employed being 14,461 in July 1949 and 14,809 in June 1950. In the units in Bombay and Calcutta, no women or children are employed while the Madras Tramways employed 50 women workers and 2 children in 1950. In all the centres, all workers are directly employed by the managements and no labour is employed through contractors.

* Labour Investigation Committee Report on Labour Conditions in Tram and Bus Services by Dr. A. Mukhtar.

A large majority of the workers in all the units are classified as permanent and as such are entitled to certain privileges in matters of leave, provident fund, notice of discharge etc. Moreover, the Calcutta Tramways guarantees work to its permanent workmen; in the BEST Undertaking only permanent workers are entitled to gratuity and to become members of the Savings Fund. In the Madras Tramways, only permanent workers are allowed to draw loans from the Co-operative Society.

Recruitment—The unit in Calcutta recruits workers partly through the employment exchanges and partly directly, by calling for applications. In the BEST undertaking the applications received are placed on a waiting list, and when vacancies arise the applicants are called up in the chronological order. It is also reported that, as far as possible, vacancies in the various cadres are filled by promotion from the ranks. In the Madras Tramways, workers are recruited directly after interviews by Departmental Managers and also trade tests. In all the three units, workers have to undergo a medical test before they are actually employed.

Apprenticeship and Training.—In the unit in Bombay, workers after employment, are sent to the Training School for the training appropriate to their jobs while in Calcutta drivers and conductors have to undergo training for a period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months and 1 month respectively. Apart from such facilities for training, there are no special schemes of apprenticeship in these two concerns, while in the unit in Madras, a few apprentices are taken from among the sons of employees. The training period for the apprentices is 5 years and, if employed permanently after the period of apprenticeship the period of such apprenticeship is also counted towards their total service.

Absenteeism.—No comparable data of absenteeism are available, in respect of workers in the various departments of the tramway companies. However, according to data available in respect of tramway workshops, absenteeism, due to various causes, varied from 6.2% to 10% in Bombay and from 12.8% to 36.3% in Calcutta, during the second half of 1950.

Works Committees etc.—All the three units have appointed full time officers whose main functions are to supervise labour welfare work, to look into and redress the grievances of labour and to promote good relations between the workers and managements. The BEST Undertaking has, in addition to a General Assistant (Labour), a welfare supervisor who looks after canteens and residential quarters of the workers.

In order to ensure co-operation between workers and managements and to facilitate peaceful settlement of grievances and complaints, Works Committees have been set up in all the three concerns. It has been reported that these committees are functioning satisfactorily.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Hours of Work and Shifts.—Generally speaking, the hours of work for all employees are 48 per week. In the case of workers in the general shift, the daily hours are 8 with a spreadover of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 hours. Shift workers work straight duties of 8 hours with an interval of half an hour in some cases and 1 hour in some others. In the BEST Undertaking, night shift workers are paid 5% of their wages extra as night-shift allowance, in addition to their having a

shorter working week of 45 hours. In the Calcutta Tramways night shift workers are given free conveyance to and from their place of work.

Holidays and leave.—In the BEST, workers are allowed 10 days sick leave and 10 days casual leave with pay in a year in addition to privilege leave which amounts to 24 days in the case of some categories and 30 days in certain other categories. In the Madras Tramways, employees are allowed privilege leave, with pay, of 21 days after the completion of 12 months' service; employees are granted sick leave and also quarantine and special sick leave in cases of certain specified diseases. In the Calcutta Tramways, employees in the engineering department get 14 days' privilege leave, 7 days' casual leave and 28 holidays (12 with pay); in the traffic department workers get 10 days' casual leave and 21 days' privilege leave.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Basic Wages.—The basic minimum wage of the least skilled worker in the tramway services varies from Rs. 19-8-0 per month in Madras to Rs. 37-8-0 per month in Calcutta. It amounts to Rs. 1-8-0 per day in Bombay and Rs. 30/- per month in Delhi.

Dearness Allowance.—The rate of dearness allowance paid in the different centres varies considerably. In Calcutta since December 1948, it is paid according to a graduated scale, the minimum being Rs. 35 for those with basic wages up to Rs. 50 per month (Before December 1948, dearness allowance was given at a flat rate of Rs. 30 per month). In Bombay, it is paid according to the Bombay Millowners' Association scale of dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in Bombay city and is linked to the cost of living index number for Bombay city. In Madras, the rate is 3 annas per month per point of rise above 100 in the Madras cost of living index number or 25 per cent. of wages, whichever is higher. In Delhi, the allowance is paid on a scale graduated according to income (as fixed by the Central Pay Commission) and amounts, since February 1949 to a minimum of Rs. 35 per month in the case of the lowest paid workers.

Earnings.—The following table contains information regarding the average wages and earnings of certain important categories of workers employed in the tramway companies in different centres.

Average Monthly Basic Wages and Earnings of Workers in Tramways (June, 1950)

Bonus.—Of the three companies for which information is available, only one, *viz.*, the Calcutta Tramway Co., which is a private limited company has been paying, since 1948, an annual profit bonus of 1 month's pay. The others have not paid any bonus during recent years.

HOUSING AND WELFARE

Housing.—The BEST Undertaking has provided 294 berths for bachelors and 180 rooms for families. The rent for berths is 12 annas per month while that for the rooms varies from Rs. 8 per month to Rs. 23 per month according to size. In Calcutta, the company has provided housing accommodation, in rented quarters, to about 730 workers. Others are paid house rent allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per month. No housing is provided by the Madras Tramways.

Welfare.—All the three concerns maintain dispensaries in charge of part or full time doctors. Canteens are maintained at the various depots and workers are supplied tea and refreshments at these canteens. Co-operative credit societies and grain shops are maintained by all the concerns. Arrangements for recreation and sports also exist in all the units.

Provision for the future.—Provident fund schemes are in operation in all the units. The rate of workers' contribution varies from $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wages or salaries and a similar amount is contributed by the employers. In the units in Bombay and Madras, workers are given gratuity also at the time of retirement, subject to certain conditions. In the former it varies from 3 months to 12 months' wages according to length of service and in the latter it is paid at $\frac{1}{4}$ month's wages per each year of service.

General.—Information regarding the number and nature of accidents in the tramways during the period from July, 1949 to June, 1950 is given below :—

Unit	Number of accidents		
	Total	Major	Minor
BEST Undertaking	431	1	430
Calcutta Tramway Company	1,056	—	—
Madras Electric Tramways	296	1	295

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING 1950

The year 1950 recorded a considerable drop in the number of industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages as compared to the previous year. The resultant time-loss to industry, however, showed a large increase during the year on account of a general strike in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City.

According to statistics now compiled by the Bureau on the basis of weekly reports received from the State Governments and the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central),* there were, during the year, 814 disputes involving 7,19,883 workers, as compared to 920 disputes involving 6,85,457 workers during the previous year. The number of man-days lost was however of the order of 1,28,06,704 during the year under review as against 66,00,595 during the previous year. This figure is the highest recorded since 1947, when industrial unrest was at its highest pitch, and reflects an increase of about 94 per cent.

* The statistics cover the 12 States formerly known as Provinces.

over the time-loss recorded during the previous year. The general strike in Bombay city, referred to above, alone accounted for over 94 lakhs out of the recorded time-loss of nearly 128 lakhs of man-days during the year. The rest of the disputes thus accounted for a loss of about 34 lakhs of man-days only.

It may be recalled in this connection that a tripartite agreement, generally known as the "Industrial truce" was arrived at in December, 1947 to avoid strikes and lockouts for a period of three years. Since then there has been some improvement in industrial relations and a gradual decline in the number of disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts and the number of man-days lost was noticed. The year under review, which was the third year after the industrial truce, would have shown a further improvement but for the general strike in the cotton textile industry in Bombay. Except in the three months of August, September and October during which the general strike took place, the monthly time-loss never exceeded the figure of 5 lakhs and the lowest time-loss recorded was about 1,35,000 man-days during July.

The figures given above cover strikes as well as lockouts resulting from industrial disputes. It is difficult to make a clearcut distinction between strikes and lockouts as very often the latter are preceded by the former and it is, therefore, not possible to separate out the time-loss due to lockouts from that due to strikes. An attempt has, however, been made to group together all disputes in which lockouts were declared at one stage or another. Such disputes during 1950 numbered 49. These involved 70,148 workers in all and accounted for a loss of 13,32,553 man-days.

REGIONS AFFECTED

Table I gives the number of disputes resulting in work-stoppages, the number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost in each of the 12 States covered by these statistics. Most of the time-loss was suffered by the Bombay State on account of the general strike referred to. The State also accounted for nearly a third of the total number of disputes recorded during the year as against over two-fifths during the previous year. West Bengal and

TABLE I
Classification of Industrial Disputes by States

State	No. of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
Ajmer	23	15,769*	27,038*
Assam	11	3,659	5,652
Bihar	66	25,029†	3,65,341†
Bombay	271	3,68,303*	1,02,49,556*
Coorg	—	—	—
Delhi	6	2,665	3,221
Madhya Pradesh	65	84,712§	3,37,277§
Madras	105	58,406	3,57,627
Orissa	5	3,450	23,300
Punjab	50	7,786§	67,697§
Uttar Pradesh	74	45,238	2,16,582
West Bengal	138	1,04,866**	11,53,419**
TOTAL	814	7,19,883††	1,28,06,704††

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 21 cases.

‡ Not known in 24 cases.

§ Not known in 2 cases.

|| Not known in 17 cases.

¶ Not known in 22 cases.

** Not known in 14 cases.

†† Not known in 58 cases.

‡‡ Not known in 66 cases.

Madras accounted for about 17 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively of the total number of disputes. The disputes in West Bengal, however, were generally larger in magnitude from the point of view of number of workers involved and man-days lost than in Madras and, in fact, than in any other state excepting Bombay.

Compared to the previous year, while Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Assam and Delhi reported fewer disputes, the others, especially Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, showed a larger number of disputes.

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

Table II shows the industry-wise distribution of industrial disputes with corresponding figures of workers involved and man-days lost. While most of the time-loss was suffered by the cotton mill industry on account of the general strike referred to above, other industries which suffered considerable time-loss during the year were jute, other textiles, engineering, food, drink and tobacco, coal mining and railway transport. Compared to the previous year, however, there was an appreciable improvement in most of the factory industries, as also in plantations and municipalities. Coal mines and railways, however, showed larger time-loss during the year.

TABLE II
Classification of Industrial Disputes by Industries

Industry	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
Textiles—			
Cotton	187	4,09,314†	1,03,31,030¶
Jute	27	49,476*	4,34,050*
Others	78	39,611	3,30,203
Engineering	70	44,317†	2,40,331‡
Minerals & Metals—			
Iron & Steel	5	524	7,260
Others	24	2,648§	66,237§
Food, Drink and Tobacco	60	21,181¶	2,05,493¶
Chemicals and Dyes	32	11,123*	60,117*
Wood, Stone & Glass	30	11,387	93,568
Paper and Printing	14	678‡	10,471‡
Skins & Hides	11	1,999	4,889
Gins & Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	62	50,413**	5,07,779††
Others	8	3,380*	23,621*
Transport—			
Railways	25	25,535‡	1,37,643‡
Others	16	7,774	13,892
Docks & Ports	14	14,458*	46,310*
Plantations	10	3,500	5,466
Municipalities	27	3,207§	15,043
Miscellaneous	114	19,358‡‡	2,13,301§§
TOTAL	814	7,19,883 	1,28,06,704¶¶

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 3 cases.

‡ Not known in 4 cases.

§ Not known in 5 cases.

|| Not known in 6 cases.

¶ Not known in 7 cases.

** Not known in 10 cases.

†† Not known in 11 cases.

‡‡ Not known in 13 cases.

§§ Not known in 14 cases.

||| Not known in 58 cases.

¶¶ Not known in 66 cases.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

Table III shows the distribution of disputes according to main causes with corresponding figures for the previous year. As in the previous year, about 38 per cent. of the disputes (of which causes are known) related to wages, allowances and bonus. However, while the proportion of disputes relating to wages and allowances slightly declined, the proportion of disputes relating to bonus correspondingly increased. The percentage of disputes relating to personnel, leave and hours of work also showed a drop while the proportion of disputes relating to other causes increased.

TABLE III

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Causes

Cause	No. of disputes in 1950*	Percentage to total	
		1950	1949
Wages and Allowances	223	28.6	32.0
Bonus	73	9.3	6.0
Personnel	186	23.8	25.1
Leave & Hours of Work	67	8.6	9.7
Others	232	29.7	27.2

RESULTS OF DISPUTES

Table IV shows the distribution of disputes according to results with corresponding figures for the previous year. As in the previous year about 49 per cent. of the disputes (the results of which are known) were unsuccessful from the point of view of the workers and the results of about 20 per cent. of the disputes were indefinite. The rest were either completely or partially successful from the point of view of the workers.

TABLE IV

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Results

Result	No. of disputes in 1950†	Percentage to total	
		1950	1949
Successful	129	18.7	15.1
Partially Successful	82	11.9	16.1
Unsuccessful	338	49.0	48.6
Indefinite	141	20.4	20.2

DURATION OF DISPUTES

A classification of the disputes which ended during 1950 according to duration is given in Table V. It will be seen from the table that most of the disputes were of short duration and lasted for less than 5 days.

*Causes not known in 33 cases.

†Eighteen disputes were in progress at the end of the year and results are not known in 106 cases.

TABLE V
Classification of Industrial Disputes by Duration

Duration	No. of disputes*
A day or less	327
More than a day up to 5 days	223
More than 5 days up to 10 days	75
More than 10 days up to 20 days	64
More than 20 days up to 30 days	32
More than 30 days	46

The percentage of disputes lasting for 5 days or less was about 72 in 1950 as against 68 in 1949. The average duration of disputes (obtained by dividing the total number of man-days lost by the number of workers involved) however increased from 9.6 working days in 1949 to 17.8 working days in 1950.

WAGE TRENDS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

From the available information, it would appear that during the quarter under review, there were few decisions of Industrial Tribunals etc., affecting the wages and allowances of large numbers of workers. As in the previous quarters, the most important factor affecting the earnings of workers in a large number of cases, however, was the grant of annual profit bonuses by a number of units in the different industries. Such bonuses were granted as a result of awards of Adjudicators in some cases and agreements and voluntary action in others. Details regarding the wage revisions made and bonuses etc., granted as a result of awards by Adjudicators, Industrial Tribunals, etc., during the third quarter of 1950 are given in the statement on pages 746 to 755.

Among the few wage revisions made during the quarter may be mentioned, among others, the fixation of a minimum of Rs. 21 p.m. in a cotton mill in Gokak, and Re. 0-14-0 per day in a cotton mill in Travancore-Cochin. In the latter unit dearness allowance was granted at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per month per point of rise above 100 in the Madras cost of living index number. The Wage Board for the Silk industry in Bombay State fixed a basic minimum wage of Rs. 30-0-0 p.m. for thirty-nine silk mills in Bombay city and Rs. 28-0-0 p.m. for a silk mill in Ahmedabad. As in the previous quarters, in a number of engineering and other concerns in Bombay, Adjudicators have awarded a basic minimum wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30-0-0 p.m. (New Standard Engineering Co., New Jack Printing Works, etc.) and dearness allowance at rates varying from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (Lakshmi Dyeing & Printing Works) to 100 per cent. (Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd.) of the Bombay Millowners' Association Scale†. In 7 engineering concerns in Madras city, the minimum basic wage was fixed at Rs. 26-0-0 p.m. and dearness allowance at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per month per point of rise above 100 in the Madras cost of living index number.

In a number of motor transport services in Bombay State, the basic minimum wage was fixed at rates varying from Rs. 20-0-0 p.m. (in Belgaum, Hubli etc.) to Rs. 45-0-0 p.m. (in Surav.). Dearness allowance was granted at Rs. 25-0-0 p.m.

* Eighteen disputes were in progress at the end of the year and duration is not known in 29 cases.

† This scale is at 1.9 pies per day per point of rise above 100 in the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number. According to this scale, dearness allowance for July, August and September, 1950 amounted to Rs. 53/4/-, Rs. 57/3/- and Rs. 55/13/- respectively.

for the lowest paid workers in Belgaum, Hubli, Surat, etc. and at Rs. 26-0-0 p.m. at Kolhapur. In a motor transport company in Travancore-Cochin workers were granted a minimum wage of Rs. 30-0-0 p.m. besides a dearness allowance of Rs. 20-0-0 p.m.

During the quarter, bonuses were granted to the workers in a number of units in the different industries; for instance, in a number of woollen and silk mills in Bombay, annual bonuses ranging from 1 to 2½ months' basic earnings were granted for one or more years from 1947 to 1949. Similar bonuses were awarded in a number of concerns in the engineering and chemicals and oils industries.

During the third quarter of 1950, further progress was registered in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. Minimum wage rates were fixed or notified by some of the State Governments in respect of certain Scheduled employments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have finally fixed minimum wages in the glass industry. The rates vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per day (inclusive of dearness allowance). They have also notified the minimum wage rates for certain other employments. These rates are : Re. 1-0-0 per day for workers in Rice, Flour or Dal Mills and in Road Construction or Building Operations, annas 0-12-0 per day for workers under Local Authorities, and from annas 0-7-0 to annas 0-14-0 per day for workers in Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing. The Government of Madras have also notified the minimum wage rates for workers in Tanneries and Leather Manufactories. The basic minimum wage for the lowest paid worker amounts to annas 0-10-0 per day. The minimum wage rates proposed to be fixed are exclusive of dearness allowance which is recommended at the rate of Rs. 18-0-0 p.m. for those getting basic wage up to Rs. 20-0-0 p.m. and Rs. 19-0-0 for those getting above Rs. 20-0-0 p.m.

According to available information during the quarter under review 14,000 odd workers employed in some 90 estates in the different planting districts in South India received bonus amounting to about Rs. 99,200.

In the Central Sphere Undertakings no major changes in the wage rates and allowances of workers have been reported. According to available information it would appear that while the earnings of workers in the manganese mines, in Madhya Pradesh have remained more or less the same, those of mica workers in South India registered slight increases. For instance, the earnings of mica cutters which ranged from Rs. 1-2-0 to 1-4-0 per day during the previous quarter registered an increase of 2 annas per day.

During the quarter under review the amount of dearness allowance paid to workers in the Cotton Mill Industry in certain important centres as compared to the previous quarter was as follows :—

Name of the Centre	Average Dearness Allowance for the quarter ending June 1950			Average Dearness allowance for the quarter ending September 1950		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bombay	51	15	8	55	6	8
Ahmedabad	71	8	6	73	13	6
Sholapur	51	13	7	51	8	9
Baroda	64	6	1	66	7	4
Indore	47	4	0	48	6	0
Nagpur	39	10	10	40	3	6
Madras	41	10	0	42	4	0
Kanpur	52	0	6	54	6	10

Statement showing wage revisions recommended by Industrial Tribunals, etc. during

Industry	State	Concern	Award enforced under order	Award enforced with effect from
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Textile	Bombay	Kamal Dyeing and Printing Mills Vikroli.	No. 941/48 Pt. I dated 5-7-50.	1-7-50
		Vinod Dyeing and Printing Works Ghatkopar.		
	Do.	Champak Lal Bros. Factory, Surat.	No. 834/48 dated 11-8-50	—
	Do.	Bansiwala Mills Ltd. Bombay.	No. 1073/48 date 9-8-50 (By settlement).	1-4-50
	Do.	H. A. Shakur Dyeing and Printing Works, Bombay.	No. 865/48 (In terms of settlement).	—
	Do.	Shree Balaji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Sangli.	No. 547/50 Gazette dated 24-8-50.	—
	Do.	8 Weaving Mills in Amalner, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Chalisgaon.	No. 446/50 dated 20-7-50 (Supplementary award)	4-9-49
	Do.	Gokak Mills Ltd. Gokak.	No. 472/50 Gazette dated 27-7-50 (By agreement)	1-4-49
	Do.	Mohan Lal Manek Lal Chevli Wvg. Factory Surat.	No. 485/50 dated 3-8-50.	—
	Do.	Shri Laxmi Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd. Bombay.	No. 531/50 Gazette dated 17-8-50 (Conciliation).	1-4-50
	Do.	Gajanan Weaving Mills Sangli.	No. 596/50 Gazette dated 21-9-50 (By settlement).	1-5-50

the quarter ending 30th September 1950

Recommendations		
Basic wage	Dearness allowance	Bonus
6	7	8
Minimum wage for unskilled labour was fixed at Re. 1/- per day.	Index No. from 320 to 344 (Both inclusive)	—
	D.A. per day Rs. a. p. 1 11 0	
Watchmen get Rs. 30 p.m.	for Nos. 295 to 319	
	270 to 294	
	245 to 269	
	220 to 244	
	(old rate was Rs. 1-8-0 per day).	
Minimum basic wage was fixed at Rs. 0-12-0 per day (as against 0-7-0 and 0-11-0 obtaining before).	D.A. at a flat rate of Rs. 21/- p.m. (for 26 working days).	—
Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day.		
—	—	7 days' salary by way of bonus for 1947 and 1948 to daily-rated and one-fourth of a month's salary to monthly paid workers.
—	—	Bonus for 1947-48 at 5/24 of the basic earnings during the year 1948.
—	D.A. at 1-28 pies (in place of 1-26 pies) per day per point of rise.	
Minimum basic Wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 21/- p.m. and for semi-skilled at Rs. 22/- p.m.	—	—
—	—	Bonus for 1948 at 1/6th of the total earnings (excluding bonus if any during the year).
Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 30/- p.m. for 26 working days.	D.A. at 2/3 of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association scale.	Bonus at 1/6th of the basic earnings during the year 1948.
Piece wages were increased by 12 1/2%.	D.A. at 66% of Sholapur Textile Scale.	—

1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Textile	Bombay .	The New Bombay Dyeing and Printing Works Bombay.	No. 1077/48 dated 28-8-50 (Award in terms of agreement).	
	Travancore-Cochin	The A.D. Cotton Mills Ltd. Quilon.	L. 2-10465/49/D.D. dated 16-8-50.	
Woollen Textile	Bombay .	(1) Eastern Woollen Mills (2) The Indian Woollen Mills (3) The Nagpal Woollen Mills.	No. 479/50 dated 27-7-50.	—
	Do. .	Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd. Baroda.	No. 978/50 dated 7-7-50.	—
	Do. .	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. Thana.	No. 555/50 Gazette dated 31-8-50.	—
Silk . .	Do. .	Hazari Silk Mills Bombay	No. 540/50 dated 17-8-50	—
	Do. .	The Mahendra Silk mills Ahmedabad.	No. 558/50 Gazette dated 31-8-50 (Decision of Wago Board).	1-10-49
	Do. .	Kismat Silk Mills, Ahmedabad.	No. 501/50 dated 3-8-50 . (Supplementary award).	—
	Do. .	Shri Jyoti Silk Weaving Works, Surat.	No. 523/50 Gazette dated 17-8-50.	—
	Do. .	39 Silk Mills in Bombay	No. 601/50 dated 19-9-50 (Decided on 13-9-50.)	1-3-50
	Do. .	(1) Surat Weaving Factory, (2) Laxmi Weaving Factory, Surat, (3) The Nuton Weaving Factory, Surat, (4) Kalyan Weaving Factory, Surat.	No. 588/50 (By conciliation). No. 584/50 dated 21-9-50 No. 587/50 No. 585/50 dated 21-9-50 (By conciliation).	
	Do. .	The Garden Silk Weaving Factory, Surat.	No. 586/50 dated 21-9-50 (By conciliation).	—
	Do. .	Hindi Fabrics Weaving Factory, Surat.	No. 593/50 of 15-9-50 (By conciliation).	—

6	7	8
Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 14/- per day.	D.A. Fixed at 2 1/3 annas p.m. per point of rise above 100 in the Madras city cost of living index number.	Bonus for 1947-48 and 1948-49 at 1/12 of yearly earnings for each year.
—	—	Bonus for the year 1949-50 equal to 1/8th of the basic earnings during the year.
—	—	Bonus for 1948 equal to 2½ months' wages.
—	—	Bonus for 1949 at 1/6th of the basic earnings during the year 1949 to operatives and equal to 3 months' basic salary to the staff.
Minimum wage fixed at Rs. 28-0-6 p.m.	D.A. at 1-58 pias per day per point of rise in the cost of living index above 105.	Bonus equivalent to one month's basic wages, for the period 16-2-48 to 31-12-48.
—	—	Bonus for 1947 and 1948 at 1/8th of the annual basic earnings during 1947 and 1948 respectively.
—	—	Bonus at 1/6th of the earnings from 9th July, 1948 to 21st October, 1949.
Minimum wages of Rs. 30/- p.m. to be paid w.e.f. 1-3-50. The scheme of standardisation of wages for weavers to come into force from 1-11-50.	—	—
—	—	Bonus at 1½ months' earnings for 1949 (exclusive of D.A. and other allowances).
—	—	Bonus for 1949 equal to 1/8th of the total earnings during the year (exclusive of D.A.).
—	—	Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1½ months' basic wage. Basic wages being calculated at 50% of the total earnings.

1	2	3	4	5
Silk . .	Bombay .	Bhagwandas Nathu Bhai Weaving Factory, Surat.	No. 594/50 dated 15-9-50 (By conciliation).	—
	Do. .	The National Fancy Yarn Mills, Surat.	No. 843/48 dated 11-8-50	—
	Do. .	The Surat Silk Goods Mills, Surat.	No. 474/50 published on July 27, 1950, decided on 6-7-50.	—
	Do. .	M/S Ambalal Funam Chand Peshamwala, Bombay.	No. 973/48 dated 19-7-50	17-1-50
Engineering .	Do. .	Naran Lala Metal Works, Navsari.	No. 1092/48 dated 17-8-50	1-5-50
	Do. .	New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay.	No. 860/43 dated 2-8-50 decided on 13-7-50.	1-10-49
	Do. .	The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Bhandup.	No. 2412/461 dated 3-8-50 decided on 26-7-50.	15-7-49
	Do. .	The United Engineering Corporation, Bombay, Thakurdwar Workshop.	No. 983/48 dated 8-8-50	1-11-49
	Do. .	Blackwood India Ltd., Bombay.	No. 922/48 dated 11-8-50	1-12-49
	Do. .	Jagjivan Das Narottam Das Metal Factory.	No. 576/48 dated 19-7-50	—
	Do. .	The Ahmednagar Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Ahmednagar.	No. 949/48 dated 12-7-50	1-1-50
	Do. .	M/s Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Bombay.	No. 894/46/II dated 18 9-50.	1-1-50
	U. P. .	Pilibhit Electrical Supply Co.	No. 2506 (70) XVIII-87 TD/50 dated 19-7-50.	—

6	7	8								
<p>—</p> <p>Minimum basic wage was fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per day as against Re. 0-7-0 paid previously.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Minimum basic wage was fixed at Rs. 30/- p.m. of 26 working days or Rs. 1/2/6 per day.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Minimum wage for unskilled mazdoors and cleaners—Rs. 1-2-6 per day.</p> <p>Unskilled Re. 0-2-6 per hour; semi-skilled Re. 0-4-0 per hour.</p> <p>Minimum wage for the lowest grade was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day.</p> <p>Minimum wage for mazdoor was fixed at Rs. 30 p.m.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Minimum wage of an unskilled worker was fixed at Rs. 26 p.m. as against Rs. 20/- p.m. before. Other categories of workers were also given increases in basic wages.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Minimum wage for unskilled workers Rs. 30/- p.m. for semi-skilled workers: Grade I Rs. 50/- p.m. Grade II Rs. 40/- p.m.</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p> <p>D. A. at a flat rate of Rs. 21 p.m. as against Rs. 18-11-0 obtaining before.</p> <p>—</p> <p>D. A. at 1'58 pias per day per point of rise above the cost of living index figure of 105.</p> <p>(1) For workers receiving less than Rs. 30 D. A. 50% of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association scale for operatives.</p> <p>(2) For workers receiving Rs. 30 or more but less than Rs. 35 D. A. 50 of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association scale plus Rs. 4-14-0 p.m.</p> <p>(3) For those getting Rs. 35 p.m. or above D.A. at 50% of Millowners' Association scale plus Rs. 7-5-0 p.m.</p> <p>—</p> <p>D. A. Rs. at 1-10-0 per day.</p> <p>—</p> <p>D.A. for peons and mazdoors at 80 % of the D.A. paid to textile workers in Bombay City</p> <p>—</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Basic wage</th><th>D.A. per month</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>up to Rs. 50</td><td>Rs. 30</td></tr><tr><td>from 51—100</td><td>Rs. 35</td></tr><tr><td>from 101 and over</td><td>Rs. 40</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>On the scale prescribed for textile workers in Bombay, computed on the basis of 26 days.</p> <p>—</p>	Basic wage	D.A. per month	up to Rs. 50	Rs. 30	from 51—100	Rs. 35	from 101 and over	Rs. 40	<p>Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1½ months' basic earnings excluding D.A. and other allowances.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Bonus for 1948 at 10% of the annual basic earnings.</p> <p>Bonus for 1948 at 5/24th of basic earnings for the year.</p> <p>Bonus at 1/8th of annual earnings for 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49.</p> <p>One month's wages as additional bonus for 1948-49.</p> <p>Bonus for 1947-48 at 1/12th of the basic earnings.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Bonus for 1948-49 at 1/6th of annual earnings excluding D.A.</p> <p>Bonus for 1947-48 equivalent to 2½ months' wages.</p> <p>Bonus of 1½ months' basic wages for the year 1947-48.</p> <p>Additional ½ month's pay as bonus for 1948 (3 months' salary as bonus for 1948 already paid).</p> <p>Bonus at 20% of profits for 1947.</p>
Basic wage	D.A. per month									
up to Rs. 50	Rs. 30									
from 51—100	Rs. 35									
from 101 and over	Rs. 40									

1	2	3	4	5
Engineering .	Madras .	7 Engineering works (1) Bombay Engineering Works (2) Esser Engineering Works (3) Swami Foundry (4) Standard Engineering Works (5) Bansi Foundry (6) Chandra Foundry (7) Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras.	No. 2959/Development dated 29-7-50.	—
Motor Transport.	Bombay .	20, Motor Transport Companies, Kolhapur.	No. 761/48 dated 8-7-50	1-3-49
	Do. .	The International Motor Company, Bombay.	No. 1087/48 dated 3-8-50	—
	Do. .	Maneklal Ielharam Magfatia Co., Surat.	No. 821/48 dated 22-8-50 (In terms of Settlement.)	10-3-49
	Do. .	Four Motor Transport Companies of Belgaum and five others of Gokak, Hubli, etc.	No. 2306/46 dated 21-7-50 (By agreement).	1-1-48
	Travancore-Cochin.	West Coast Motors (Cochin) Ltd. Edacochin.	D. Dis. 9113/49/DD dated 3-7-50.	—
Paper . .	Do. .	Punalur Paper Mills, Punalur.	No. L2-12207/49/DD dated 14-8-50.	—
Printing Presses.	Bombay .	The Famous Cine Litho Works, Bombay.	No. 577/48 dated 25-7-50	1-1-50
	Do. .	The New Jack Printing Works Ltd., Bombay.	No. 688/48 dated 24-7-50	1-1-50
Chemicals and Oils.	U. P. .	Indian Press Ltd., Banaras Branch, Banaras.	No. 2400 (ST) XVIII-96 (ST)/50 dated 2-8-50	1-7-50
	Bombay .	Imperial Chemical Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.	No. 5/48 dated 12-7-50	—

6	7	8
<p>Minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 26 p.m.</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>2½ annas per month per point of rise above 100 in the cost of living index for Madras City (old rate was 2 annas per point of rise).</p> <p>D.A. at the fixed rate of Rs. 26/- p.m. (old rate Rs. 20).</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Additional bonus of 1/12th of wages for the year ended 1949, Dewali, in the case of Bombay Engineering Works only, and 1/24th of the total basic pay for the year ended 31 December 1948 (in addition to 1/2 month's already paid), in the case of Lakshmi Engineering Works.</p> <p>—</p>
<p>Wage rates were fixed as follows :</p> <p>Motor Drivers Rs. 60—5—90 p.m.</p> <p>Cleaners Rs. 45—2—55 p.m.</p> <p>Wage rates were fixed as follows :</p> <p>Conductors Rs. 30—1½—60 p.m.</p> <p>Drivers Rs. 45—2½—70—3—100 p.m.</p> <p>Cleaners Rs. 20—1½—29.</p> <p>Minimum wages were fixed as under :</p> <p>Drivers Rs. 40—2—50—EB 2—60.</p> <p>Conductors Rs. 30—2—40</p> <p>Checkers Rs. 30—2—40.</p> <p>—</p>	<p>D.A. was granted as under :</p> <p>Pay D.A.</p> <p>Rs. 50 or less Rs. 25 p.m.</p> <p>Rs. 51 or more Rs. 35 p.m.</p> <p>From 1-1-50 D.A. was to be paid to all employees as under :</p> <p>Basic wage. D.A.</p> <p>Up to Rs. 50 p.m. Rs. 25 p.m.</p> <p>Rs. 50 or more Rs. 30 p.m.</p> <p>When the cost of living index is above 250—</p> <p>D.A. Rs. 20 p.m.</p> <p>When the cost of living index is below 250—D.A. Rs. 15 p.m.</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Bonus for 1948-49 at ½ of the total earnings (exclusive of D.A. and other allowances). Bonus for 1948 at 1/12th of the total earnings during the year 1948.</p> <p>—</p> <p>½ month's basic wages as additional bonus for 1949.</p> <p>—</p>
<p>Minimum wage for unskilled labour was fixed at Rs. 30 p.m.</p> <p>Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 30 p.m. for mazdoors.</p> <p>—</p> <p>An all-round 12½% increase in wage rates.</p> <p>—</p>	<p>¾ of the D.A. paid by the Millowners' Association, Bombay (as against a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.).</p> <p>Basic pay D.A.</p> <p>upto 145 p.m. 70% of Bombay Millowners' Association scale.</p> <p>from Rs. 146 25% of the basic pay or 75% of the Millowners' Association rate whichever is higher.</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Bonus for those who have served for more than 75 days in 1947-48 at 1/6th of basic wages earned during the period from 1-5-47 to 30-4-48.</p> <p>—</p> <p>At 16½% of the salary for the year 1947-48 instead of 10% of the salary for the year already paid.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
Chemicals and Oils.	Bombay .	M/S Goodlas Wall Ltd., Bombay.	No. 560/46 dated 10-8-50	—
	Do. .	The Narayan Oil Mills, Bombay.	No. 1051/48 dated 17-8-50	13-2-50
	Do. .	Bharat Vanaspati Pro- ducts Ltd., Pachora (East Khandesh).	No. 793/48 dated 2-9-50	1-7-49
	Do. .	The Elephant Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay.	No. 978/48 dated 7-7-50	—
Bidi Making .	Bombay .	All (20) <i>Bidi</i> Manufactur- ers of Pandharpur.	No. 832/48 dated 19-7-50	1-4-50
Do. .	Madras .	Ten <i>Bidi</i> Factories in Madras.	Ms. No. 3226 Development dated 17-8-50.	1-7-50
Banks . .	Delhi .	Bharat Bank Ltd. Delhi	No. LR 90 (42) dated 9-8-50.	—
Municipality .	Bombay	Prantiji Municipality	No. 978/48 dated 7-7-50	1-6-50
Miscellaneous.	Cochin .	The Anamallais Timber Trust Ltd., Chalakudy.	No. D. Dis. 7563/DD. dated 22-9-50.	1-5-50

6	7	8
<p>—</p> <p>Basic minimum wages were fixed as follows : Mazdoor Rs. 30 p.m. or Rs. 1-2-6 per day. (As against consolidated wages of male Rs. 2-4-0 per day and female Rs. 1-10-0 per day previously.)</p> <p>Minimum basic wages fixed as under :— Unskilled workers Rs. 26—1—30—1—35 as against Re 0-8-0 per day for male and Re 0-6-0 per day for female unskilled workers. Semi-skilled workers Grade I Rs. 37—2—49—3—61 Grade II Rs. 32—1—40—2—50.</p> <p>Minimum wages for 1,000 <i>bidi</i>s —Rs. 1-14-0 for men. Rs. 1-10-0 for women (as against Male—Rs. 1-8-0 and Female Rs. 1-4-0 paid previously.) <i>Sada Bidi</i> Rs. 1-12-0 per 1,000. <i>Jadi Bidi</i> Rs. 2 per 1,000 (as against Rs. 1-6-0 per thousand for <i>Sada</i> and Rs. 1-8-0 for <i>Jadi Bidi</i>, paid previously).</p> <p>—</p> <p><i>Safai</i> <i>Kangar</i> Rs. 13—1—23 p.m. <i>Muladdam</i> Rs. 15—1—25 (Special allowance of Rs. 2 p.m. to those removing night soil etc.)</p> <p>Minimum wage of unskilled labour was fixed at Re. 0-13-0 per day.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>D.A. to all employees at the flat rate obtaining in the textile mills in Bombay i.e., 1-9 pices per day per point of rise above cost of living index number 105.</p> <p>D.A. at Re 0-1-6 per day for every rise of 25 points above 110 to be paid to workers of all grades (Pachora cost of living index number).</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>D.A. @ Rs. 35 p.m. (<i>w.e.f.</i> 1-3-50).</p> <p>Rs. 23-7-0 p.m. for 30 days or Re 0-14-5 per day for 26 working days. With a rise or fall of 5 points, the D.A. will vary at 7/8 pices per day.</p>	<p>Bonus for 1947-48 at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the basic wages/salaries during the period from 1st December 1947 to 31st December 1948.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Bonus for the year 1948-49 at $\frac{1}{4}$ of basic wages earned during the period from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Bonus to employees drawing less than Rs. 500—half month's pay in respect of 1947 as Independence Day bonus and half month's pay as bonus for 1948.</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>

REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING 1950-51

As a result of the federal financial integration of States, effected from 1st April 1950, the Labour Ministry assumed the responsibility of administering Central Acts like the Mines Act, 1923, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, in Part B and Part C States. The administration of the industrial relations machinery in 'Central Sphere' undertakings in these States was taken over by the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Ministry. The Employment Exchanges in Part B States also came under the control of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

Legislation.—The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Bill was passed into law in May 1950 and the Employers' Liability Act, 1938 was amended in order to remove the ambiguity in the language of section 3(d). The Fair Wages Bill was introduced in Parliament and the Labour Relations and the Trade Unions Bills emerge from the Select Committee stage.

Minimum Wages.—The Central Advisory Board was constituted under section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The first meeting of the Board was held on 20th and 21st July 1950. Under Section 2(c) of the Act, the Director, Labour Bureau, was appointed "Competent Authority" in respect of undertakings in the Central sphere and in Part C States. The first meeting of the "Competent Authorities" was held in September 1950. Draft proposals for fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of the lowest category of workers in the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin, for C.P.W.D. work-charged and contract labour, for workers in the Delhi Transport Service and the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, were published and were expected to be made final before 15th March 1951.

✓ *Labour Welfare.*—By the end of December 1950, about 275,000 coal miners had joined the Coal Mines Provident Fund and a sum of about Rs. 16,843,900 had been contributed by employers and employees in the coal mining industry. The 1950-51 budget, prepared under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, provided for Rs. 6,227,552 under the General Welfare Account and Rs. 8,185,419 under the Housing Account. Medical, hygienic and recreational facilities were expanded. The budget of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund provided during the year for an expenditure of Rs. 1,319,939 and Rs. 279,863 for Bihar and Madras respectively.

1 *Industrial Housing.*—The number of houses constructed for miners was a little over 1,600. A new scheme was drawn up according to which a subsidy of 20 per cent. of the cost of construction of houses would be paid to colliery

owners, who construct houses according to the plans and specifications of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The total number of houses built so far in North and South India plantations was nearly 286,000 of which about 25,000 were built during 1950-51. The Central Government's budget for 1950-51 provided for a sum of Rs. one crore for industrial housing. This amount was advanced in the form of loans to the Governments of Bombay (Rs. 65 lakhs), Bihar (Rs. 5 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 10 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 10 lakhs) and Punjab (Rs. 10 lakhs).

Industrial Relations.—A Bench, consisting of a Chairman and a Member, of the Labour Appellate Tribunal was constituted during the year in order to hear appeals from the decisions of Industrial Tribunals and similar authorities all over the country. As the number of appeals from States was large, three more members were added to the Tribunal.

The cases of more than 200 banks having branches in more than one State were referred to an *ad hoc* Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Besides the main and final award, the Tribunal gave 6 *interim* awards relating to grant of *interim* relief to the employees.

Twenty-seven cases of industrial disputes in Central sphere undertakings were referred for adjudication to the standing Tribunals at Dhanbad and Calcutta.

✓ *Agricultural Labour Enquiry.*—This Enquiry, started in 1949, was in progress in 813 villages all over the country. In these villages data on employment, earnings, cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural workers were being collected by a specially trained staff. The collection of general village schedules had been completed and preliminary reports on some villages have been published. The last stage of the Enquiry, namely, the General Family and Intensive Family Survey was in progress. The data collected would be useful not only for the fixation of minimum wages, but also for the formulation of policy on rural housing, estimation of labour surpluses with a view to reducing the pressure of population on land development of rural and cottage industries and promoting employment among agricultural classes.

International Conferences.—The Government of India continued to actively participate in the activities of the I.L.O. The Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, was unanimously elected President of the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference while Shri V. K. R. Menon, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour was elected Chairman of the I.L.O. Plantations Committee which met in Indonesia during December 1950.

STANDARDISATION OF METHODS OF COLLECTION OF PRICES.

REPORT OF THE STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

The study is limited to the collection of prices of fish and fresh vegetables in the city of Calcutta. The vegetables (other than potatoes and onions) have

been divided into two sub-groups, namely, " leafy " vegetables and " non-leafy " vegetables. There are 59 retail markets in Calcutta for fish and fresh vegetables and more than 70 varieties of fish, 40 varieties of leafy vegetables and 50 varieties of non-leafy vegetables appear in these markets during a year. The varieties obtainable, of course, differ from month to month.

It has been stated in the Report that the primary object of the enquiry was to estimate the weighted average price (total value of goods divided by the total quantity sold thereof), which has been defined as the true price of a commodity or a group of commodities when this is sold in a number of shops in different quantities and at different prices. A study was, therefore, undertaken by the State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal, to examine the following points :—

- (a) To see if labour can at all be reduced by taking the mean of the price quotations as representing the weighted average price ;
- (b) To reduce labour by reducing the number of markets by selection ;
- (c) To reduce labour by reducing the number of commodities by selection ;
- (d) To enquire if the prices of the various qualities of goods behave in a similar manner ;
- (e) To see if labour can be further reduced by reducing the number of days on which the prices are to be collected ; and
- (f) To examine if any further economy is possible by reducing the number of shops from which to take quotations.

For the purpose of the enquiry, data on prices and quantities sold of fish, leafy vegetables and non-leafy vegetables were collected three times every week from all the shops in three markets selected at random. The investigators had to take the weights of even the commodities which were sold in bulk. In some cases they actually used a pair of scales but the Report states that usually eye estimation after some intensive preparatory training proved to be efficient. At one stage of the enquiry, prices of eleven important commodities were collected simultaneously from 18 markets, 3 times every week for 4 continuous weeks. For the specific purpose of estimating the error due to investigator bias, two investigators were deputed to each market during this part of the enquiry. Each covered the entire market, one starting from one end and the other from the opposite end. Two sets of independent quotations of prices and quantities were thus obtained for the same commodities in each market. The Report gives a statistical analysis of the above data from which it is concluded that on the whole the data for prices as well as quantities were reliable. The data were then subjected to further detailed analysis and the conclusions arrived in the Report are as follows :

- (a) For the purposes of the indexes the weighted average price should be used. The mean of price quotations is not a suitable substitute.
- (b) Markets in Calcutta do not show any zonal or median characteristics. Consequently markets should be selected at random over the whole of Calcutta. The number of markets to be selected should be as many as is possible, compatible with economy. For a reasonable margin of error the minimum number of markets should be 4 for most articles except for leafy vegetables, for which the minimum number should be 12.

- (c) For indexes of turnover and similar other indexes quotations have to be collected for all items. But it is observed that about 25 per cent. of the items in the various groups (leafy vegetables, non-leafy vegetables and fish) cover as much as 70 to 80 per cent. of the total values of their respective groups. For price indexes and consequently the cost of living indexes it is feasible to reduce labour proportionately by restricting the collection of quotations to these items only without introducing an error of more than 1 per cent. in the cost of living index. But unfortunately the items which would satisfy the above conditions vary from month to month and year to year. Consequently it is not possible to prepare a firm schedule of items for the above purpose until the data for a much longer period are studied. It is obvious that until this is done it is not feasible to reduce the number of items. The choosing of one or two items may introduce very large errors.
- (d) The weighted average prices of the low, medium and high priced commodities in any group bear a high and significant correlation with the weighted average price of the total goods of the respective groups. The same price index, namely, that in respect of the total goods of any group, may consequently be used for the purposes of the cost of living indexes of the various classes of consumers, rich and poor.
- (e) For all practical purposes it is enough if prices are collected at least once a week.
- (f) A reduction in the number of shops from which price quotations are to be collected is not feasible. All the shops in the selected markets have, therefore, to be investigated for quotations of prices and quantities.
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LABOUR LAWS AND DECISIONS

LAWS

MADHYA PRADESH FACTORY WELFARE OFFICERS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1951

The Government of Madhya Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 49 of the Factories Act, 1948 have proposed to make the above-noted Rules, the draft of which has been published in the *Madhya Pradesh Gazette*, dated 23rd March, 1951, for eliciting public opinion.

AJMER EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (MEDICAL BENEFIT) RULES, 1951

The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (d) to (h) of sub-section (1) of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has proposed to frame the above-mentioned Rules, the draft of which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 17th March, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th April 1951 along with any objections or suggestions received by that date.

HYDERABAD METALLIFEROUS MINES RULES, 1951

H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Hyderabad Mines Regulation of 1950 and in continuation of Mines Department Notification No. 27, dated 11th September, 1950 has made the above-mentioned Rules. The text of these Rules has been published in the *Hyderabad Gazette (Jarida)*, dated 8th March, 1951. The Rules are applicable to every mine of whatever description other than a coal or an oil mine.

THE MADHYA BHARAT SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS BILL, 1950

The draft of the above Bill, which provides for the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops, commercial establishments, residential hotels, restaurants, eating houses, theatres, other places of public amusements or entertainment and other establishments in Madhya Bharat, has been published in the *Madhya Bharat Gazette*, dated 11th March, 1951.

THE MADHYA PRADESH ADJUSTMENT AND LIQUIDATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' DEBT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951

A Bill seeking to amend the Central Provinces & Berar Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt Act, 1936, has been introduced in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 21st March, 1951. The draft of the Bill has been published in the *Madhya Pradesh Gazette*, dated 30th March, 1951. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill is as follows :—

“ When the above Act was enacted in 1936, it was then thought fit that an industrial worker whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 50 should only be entitled to the relief under that Act. Things have considerably changed since then and a worker earning even Rs. 90 per month in these days is in worse position than a worker earning Rs. 50 in 1936.

So it is necessary to raise the figure from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90 to enable an average industrial worker to reap the benefit of the said Act.”

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

The above Act received the assent of the President on 28th February, 1951 and has been published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated 1st March, 1951 for general information.

CERTAIN INDUSTRIES DECLARED AS PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES IN WEST BENGAL

The Governor of West Bengal, in exercise of powers conferred by proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has in a notification* No. 1723 Lab., dated 16th March 1951 declared the Tramway Services in Calcutta and Howrah and the Cotton Textile Industries in West Bengal as Public Utility Services for a further period of six months from 18th March, 1951.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN LABOUR LAWS TO THE MERGED STATES OF BANARAS, TEHRI GARHWAL AND RAMPUR IN U. P.

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949, and all other powers enabling in this behalf, has been pleased to issue a notification† No. 2294 (LL)/XVIII-21 (LL)-50, dated 23rd February 1951, requiring all rules, orders, notifications, instructions or directions issued or appointment or delegations made by the State Governments under the Acts mentioned in the Schedule attached to the notification to be made applicable from 3rd March, 1951 to the merged states of Banaras, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur. The schedule contains a list of Labour Acts.

* Published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 22nd March, 1951.

† Published in the *U. P. Gazette*, dated 3rd March, 1951.

FORMATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS, ETC. IN U. P.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b), (c), (d) and (g) of section 3 and section 8 of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and in supersession of Government Order No. 781 (L)/XVIII, dated 10th March, 1948, the Governor of U.P. by a notification published in the *U.P. Gazette (Extraordinary)*, dated 15th March, 1951 has promulgated an order regarding the appointment of conciliation officers, constitution and composition of the Conciliation Boards and of Industrial Tribunals in the State.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(1) The Government of India, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have fixed minimum rates of wages payable in respect of certain categories of employees in the ports of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and in the Delhi Transport Service. The minimum rates of wages so fixed have been published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated 12th March 1951.

The minimum rate of wages payable to the lowest category of workers is Rs. 30.

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(1)(a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended, read with the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. L.P. 24(1), dated 16th March, 1949, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi after considering the advice tendered by the Committees set up under section 5(1)(a) of the Act, has been pleased to fix the minimum rates of wages [within the meaning of section 4(1)(iii) of the Act] payable to certain categories of workers in the following industries or services* :

- (i) Building operations and road construction.
- (ii) Stone crushing and stone breaking.
- (iii) Public Motor Transport (other than those nationalised in the Delhi State).
- (iv) Local Authority.
- (v) Flour and Dal Mills.

The rates of minimum wages so fixed have been enforced with effect from 15th March, 1951.

(3) In exercise of similar powers, the Governor of West Bengal has fixed the minimum rates of wages payable to workers employed in (i) tobacco (*bidi* making and cigarette making) manufactories, (ii) tanneries and leather manufactories, and (iii) Oil Mills in the State of West Bengal.†

* The notifications containing the minimum rates of wages have been published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated 14th March 1951.

† For notifications about these rates, see the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th and 15th March 1951.

DECISIONS

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE
AUTHORITY UNDER THE ACT*

A worker was employed by an engineering firm on a consolidated monthly salary of Rs. 47. He worked from 16th June 1947 till 13th February 1948 and then went on leave. He rejoined on 17th September 1948 and worked till 15th December 1948, when it is alleged, he left without notice. In the meanwhile disputes which arose between the workers and the proprietor of the firm were referred to an Industrial Tribunal, which gave an award on 4th June 1948 fixing the basic wages of an unskilled labourer at Rs. 30 and the dearness allowance at a maximum of Rs. 25, effective from 1st April 1948. On 2nd March 1949, the worker applied for payment under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, claiming Rs. 158 on various counts. The Manager of the firm admitted that a sum of Rs. 47 (pay for one month from 16th November 1948 to 15th December 1948) was due but denied liability for the rest. The Authority under the Act held that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the application but passed an order for the admitted amount of Rs. 47 and rejected the application with respect to the balance. From this there was an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act. The learned Judge of the Court allowed the appeal and the claim in full. Against this order, a revision application was filed by the Manager of the firm in the Calcutta High Court.

On behalf of the employee, a preliminary objection was raised that no revision under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code could be made inasmuch as section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act provided that the decision of the Authority appointed under the latter Act was final, subject to an appeal. It was argued that an appeal had already been preferred and there was no further remedy. Overruling this objection, the High Court observed "*All that the word 'final' means in section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act is that no further appeal would lie from the decision of the appellate Court. It is quite clear that an appeal from the authority lies to a Court, namely the Court of Small Causes. The appeal is not made to a 'persona designata' but to a Court. Now, the Court of Small Causes is certainly subordinate to this Court and, therefore, by virtue of the provisions of Section 115, Civil Procedure Code, this Court has the power to revise its orders passed as a Court.*"

In regard to the claim for enhanced wages, the Court stated that, Wages, as defined in Section 2(vi) of the Payment of Wages Act, consist of the amount fixed by the parties by an agreement between them which results in a contract. In the present case, it could not be said that the parties when they entered

* Full text of the Calcutta High Court judgment appears on pages 29-31 of March 1951 issue of the *All India Reporter*.

into the contract of employment agreed that if there was any industrial dispute between the employers and the employees and if the dispute was referred to the arbitration of an industrial tribunal and if the industrial tribunal increased the amount payable to the workman, the employer would pay such increased amount. They, therefore, held that *an application by the employee for the payment of the amount alleged to be due to him on the basis of the increased amount was not maintainable under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act*. Lastly, the Court observed that the employee could realise his dues awarded by the Industrial Tribunal by filing a suit. Thus he had a remedy.

Accordingly the High Court set aside the order of the Court of Small Causes and restored the order passed by the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act.

PROFIT SHARING BONUS DECLARED TO BE A PART OF WAGES

DECISION OF THE PATNA HIGH COURT*

In two appeals preferred against the orders of the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Jamshedpur, the Patna High Court had to decide whether the term "wages" in the Workmen's Compensation Act included profit sharing bonus and held that it did.

Section 2, clause (1) sub-clause (m) of the Workmen's Compensation Act is as follows: "Wages" includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money, other than a travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession or a contribution paid by the employer of a workman towards any pension or provident fund or a sum paid to a workman to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment. The Court observed that this clause mentioned certain exceptions, expressly excluded from the definition of wages and that the profit sharing bonus could not come within these exceptions. Profit bonus, the Court stated, "is certainly a privilege or benefit capable of being estimated in money and is therefore apparently covered by the definition of 'wages'." It was contended on behalf of the employers that the basic idea underlying the expression "wages" was that it must be something payable under a contract of service and in lieu of the work done by a particular workman and therefore it could not include something which was payable at the will and discretion of the employer independently of the contract of service and which was conditional upon the happening of certain events which might or might not happen every year. By its very nature the profit sharing bonus might or might not be payable in a particular year and it was stated that such a payment which was uncertain could not have been intended to cover the expression "wages" as given in the Act. The Court did not consider the contention as sound and observed, "Whatever may be the strict and literal meaning of the expression 'wages' the Act expressly says that the expression 'wages' shall include any privilege or benefit enjoyed by a workman which is capable of being estimated in money. There can be no doubt that the receiving of bonus is a benefit enjoyed by a

* The judgment was delivered in February 1946 in M. A. 362 of 1943 re Chitru Tanti versus Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. A summary of it, however, is being published because of its topical value.

workman ". The Court then referred to the notices issued by the employers on this subject. One of the notices stated that the employees, who had been in continuous service throughout the official year, would be entitled to the profit sharing bonus. The use of the word 'entitled' was sufficient, the Court observed, to show that the payment of bonus was made a part of the contract of service.

The Court therefore directed that in both the cases the profit sharing bonus earned by the workmen concerned should be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable under the Act.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING FEBRUARY 1951

The month of February, 1951, showed a considerable improvement in industrial relations as compared to the previous month. The number of work-stoppages resulting from industrial disputes dropped from 121 in January to 60 in February. The number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost declined from 92,652 to 71,935 and from 3,26,250 to 1,92,739 respectively. Seven of the disputes involving 7,685 workers resulted in lockouts and accounted for a time-loss of 92,238 man-days.

Apart from these, there were 3 work-stoppages not connected with industrial disputes which involved 1,481 workers and resulted in a loss of 1,181 man-days. These have not been included in the statistics.

West Bengal had the largest number of disputes during the month, namely 27, but these accounted for a time-loss of 47,907 man-days only. On the other hand Bombay, which recorded 14 disputes only, accounted for a loss of 1,12,883 man-days, the largest figure reported by any state during the month. The other States which reported disputes during the month were Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. There was no dispute in Ajmer, Assam, Coorg, Delhi, Orissa or Punjab.

Demanding removal of a labour supervisor, all the 2,685 workers of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Kurla, Bombay went on strike on 2nd February 1951. They, however, resumed duty unconditionally on 6th February. Following a strike by 132 workers of the Carding Department on the 12th February, the Management of the Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Kurla, Bombay, declared a lockout affecting in all 5,451 workers. The matter in dispute was the work-load for the workers of the Carding Department. The lockout was in progress at the end of the month. The strike in the hotel establishments in Bombay City which started in December 1950 was in progress throughout the month.

The Management of the Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara (West Bengal) declared a lockout on 13th February affecting about 1,000 workers. The cause of the lockout was the alleged go-slow tactics of the workers. The lockout was in progress at the end of the month while conciliation proceedings were going on. Protesting against retrenchment, about 5,000 workers of the Garden Reach Workshop, Kidderpore struck work for a day on 26th February. The resumption of work was, however, unconditional. About 900 workers of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Kulti went on strike on 10th February. In the absence of any settlement on the demands of the workers the Management dismissed all the 900 workers on 15th February. However, on the intervention of the State Labour Directorate the Management agreed to reappoint all the workers, but, it was alleged, that they contemplated victimisation. This led to a wholesale strike on 16th February involving all the 9,000 workers employed.

The strike was however called off on 17th February on the assurance by Government that no victimisation would be allowed and that certain other demands would be discussed with the management.

Sporadic strikes arising out of various demands of a minor character were reported during the month in the Empress Mills, Nagpur. These resulted in a loss of no fewer than 14,000 man-days. One of the strikes which started in Mill No. 1 on 12th February was reported to be in progress last on 24th February. Subsequent reports are not yet available.

About 800 workers of the glass bangle industry in Marehra (U. P.) struck work from 1st February till 6th February in protest against reduction of wages. An amicable settlement was reported. About 2,000 workers of the bangle cutting factories at Firozabad went on strike on 9th February as a protest against the alleged misbehaviour of certain employers. The strike was however called off on the next day at the intervention of the police and revenue authorities.

There were some five strikes and lockouts in the coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal. These resulted in a loss of about 10,466 man-days.

An industrywise distribution of the time-loss recorded during the month with corresponding figures for the two preceding months is given in the following table. More detailed statistics for the month under review are published elsewhere in this Gazette.

Man-Days Lost due to Industrial Disputes

Industry	February, 1951	January, 1951	December, 1950
Toxtiles—			
Cotton	91,708	1,46,973	40,590
Jute	—	74,015	44,000
Others	263	5,995	5,163
Engineering	23,461	7,179	4,673
Minerals and Metals—			
Iron and Steel	15,795	2,890	—
Others	4,438	3,410	29
Food, Drink and Tobacco	900	33,606	10,081
Chemicals and Dyes	—	187	4,362
Wood, Stone and Glass	8,699	198	24,236
Paper and Printing	2,800	40	Not known
Skins and Hides	5,086	167	—
Gins and Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	10,466	10,356	8,054
Others	840	Not known	—
Transport—			
Railways	1,150	101	1,925
Others	90	5,140	3,955
Docks and Ports	Not known	4,106	3,126
Plantations	Not known	—	—
Municipalities	60	Not known	85
Miscellaneous	26,985	31,887	13,409
Total	1,92,739	3,26,250	1,63,718

LABOUR NEWS FROM STATES

AJMER

February 1951

The cotton position in the textile mills of the State worsened during the month due to the difficulty of getting cotton at controlled rates. It is apprehended that the mills would have to stop working if early arrangements for the supply of cotton are not made.

Eighteen complaints mainly relating to irregular payment of wages and discharge of workers were investigated by the Conciliation Officer.

ASSAM

February 1951

Important meetings held during the month were (a) the first meeting of the Minimum Wage Committee for Rice and Oil Mills, (b) the first meeting of the Labour Welfare Board, and (c) the third meeting of the Minimum Wage Committee for Plantations. In connection with the fixation of minimum wages of plantation workers, the Labour Commissioner has collected statistical data relating to khét-land amenities enjoyed by labourers of tea gardens in the State.

During the month, the Labour Officers of the State investigated 72 complaints. Of these, 16 related to discharge, 16 to non-payment and 40 to miscellaneous causes.

BHOPAL

February 1951

The Sugar Factory Workers' Union demanded the payment of a retaining allowance for the seasonal skilled workers during the off-season. As a result of conciliation proceedings, agreement was reached between the representatives of the employers and the Union as to the personnel eligible for receiving the allowance.

The Officers of the Labour Department investigated and settled 23 complaints mainly relating to wages, fines, suspensions and discharges.

BIHAR

January-February 1951

The Ninth Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference was held at Patna on 19th and 20th January 1951. The subjects discussed were: training scheme for Merchant Navy Ratings, labour welfare, provident fund, co-operation of State Governments in bringing the Labour Investigation Committee's reports up-to-date, works committees, enforcement of the Factories Act and retrenchment.

The Labour Commissioner convened a meeting of representatives of employers and workers of cotton and jute mills in Gaya on 3rd January 1951. As a result of these discussions, the management cancelled the 12½ per cent. cut made in weavers' wages and revived the grant of attendance and efficiency bonus.

The Labour Commissioner also convened a meeting of representatives of employers and workers of sugar factories on 1st and 2nd February 1951. The meeting agreed to the upgrading of piece-rate wages of a loading Mazdoor to a minimum of Rs. 1-14-0 and decided the procedure to be followed in regard to retrenchment.

The Advisory Committees set up under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of employments of road construction and building operation, stone-breaking and stone-crushing, lac manufactories, tea plantations and local authority held their meeting in February 1951.

There were 486 registered trade unions on 1st January 1951. During January and February, 7 new trade unions were registered, thus bringing the total number of registered trade unions to 493.

Four sets of standing orders were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act during the period under review. The total number of certified sets was 89 at the end of February 1951.

BOMBAY

January 1951

The enquiry into the conditions of employees in chemical and pharmaceutical concerns in Bombay City was in progress during the month.

On 1st January 1951, there were in the State 585 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. During the month, 16 trade unions were registered, while the registration of one union was cancelled. The total number of registered unions at the end of the month thus stood at 600.

The State Government have formulated new rules for the registration of unemployed cotton mill workers with a view to extending the benefits accruing under the Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme to a larger number of workers. Any worker engaged in the textile industry, even for less than a year, may now get himself registered, on the production of a service certificate.

Forty-six industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of conciliators and conciliation officers, while in 30 cases no settlement could be brought about between the parties. Forty-four cases were not pursued, 4 were referred to arbitration and one was withdrawn. Fifty-six per cent. of the total disputes under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act arose out of proposals for retrenchment, while 25 per cent. arose over questions of pay, allowances and bonus. Other causes such as leave, hours of work, etc., accounted for the remaining disputes. About 66 per cent. of the disputes outside the provinces of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act arose over questions of pay, allowances and bonus, while employment, leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the rest.

DELHI

February 1951

The general employment situation showed no appreciable change, except for the engineering industry, where because of the end of busy season some retrenchment, mostly of temporary workers, was effected. Reduction in the existing strength also occurred in the Government Housing Factory.

Three trade unions were registered during the month under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Nineteen complaints (15 individual and 4 collective) were received during the month. Of these, 14 related to non-payment of wages and 5 to dismissals. Eight complaints were settled in favour of workers ; 3 were rejected, while the remaining 8 complaints were still under investigation.

The Minimum Wage Committee, set up under the Minimum Wages Act, submitted to Government its report in regard to employment in public motor transport. The Committee also submitted to Government its recommendations regarding fixation of minimum wages for employees, other than unskilled workers, employed in all the scheduled employments, covered in its terms of reference.

Thirty-six factories were inspected under the Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act. During inspection, 157 irregularities were noticed.

During the month, 3,220 shops and commercial establishments were inspected under the Punjab Trade Employees Act. As a result of inspection, 322 irregularities were noticed and legal action was taken in 312 cases. The Court disposed of 283 cases, resulting in imposition of fines amounting to Rs. 4,313.

HYDERABAD

January-February 1951

The Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951, providing for the regulation of conditions of work in shops and commercial establishments, restaurants and theatres, has been put on the statute book.

The average absenteeism in the textile mills in Hyderabad was 12.6 per cent. in January 1951.

During the same month, 67 accidents were reported ; of these, one was fatal and 4 were serious. Seventeen of the accidents were in the textile industry and 5 in the engineering industry. Compensation, amounting to O.S. Rs. 74-12-0 was paid for 6 temporary disablement cases.

One hundred and twenty complaints were received from the workers in January and of these 31 were settled. Most of the complaints related to discharges, maternity benefit, leave and assault.

In February, 2 unions with an aggregate membership of 882 were registered under the Hyderabad Trade Unions Act, 1945.

The textile industry in the State was declared to be a public utility service for a further period of six months commencing from 28th February 1951.

MADHYA BHARAT

February 1951

The employment position showed a marked downward trend during the month, mainly because of a number of closures and notices of closures.

Nine settlements were recorded at Ujjain before the Conciliator, under the Industrial Relations Act. These settlements resulted in reduction and transfer of some workers from one mill to another.

MADHYA PRADESH

February 1951

The State Government have applied, with effect from 1st March 1951, the C. P. & Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act to the Textile Industry in Madhya Pradesh. They have finally fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for unskilled labour, including casual labour, minimum rates of wages in respect of scheduled employments (i) in any rice mill, flour mill or *dal* mill, (ii) under any local authority, (iii) on road construction or in building operations, and (iv) in stone breaking or stone crushing.

The Tripartite Bonus Committee has accepted the principles enunciated by the Bonus Sub-Committee for the purpose of payment of bonus to textile workers and has accordingly advised the Millowners' Association to announce the payment of bonus for the year 1949-50 before 13th March 1951. The Association has agreed to announce its decision before that date.

With a view to checking unauthorised, sectional and sporadic strikes in the mills at Nagpur, the Labour Commissioner convened a meeting of the representatives of workers and mill managements. At this meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: (i) Meeting of the Works Committees and Standing Committee in the mills concerned should be called at least once a week. (ii) Trade unions should take disciplinary action against those members who go on unauthorised strikes. (iii) If the parties so desire, they may request the Government to bring into force the machinery for settlement of disputes under the C. P. & Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act instead of that under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Under the C. P. & Berar Shops and Establishments Registration Rules, 1949, 209 establishments were registered and registrations of 1,048 establishments were renewed during the month. Prosecutions against 39 establishments were launched.

The Labour Officers and Inspectors of Shops and Establishments investigated 16 complaints during the month; of these 5 related to wages, 2 to leave and the remaining 9 to miscellaneous causes.

MADRAS

February 1951

During the month, 6 industrial disputes were referred to Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and 10 awards given by Industrial Tribunals were published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

The total number of complaints investigated by Labour Officers during the month was 690; of these, 160 related to dismissals or discharges, 86 to wages, 117 to bonus, one to suspension, 12 to dearness allowance, 43 to leave, 73 to service conditions, 4 to food supply and 194 to miscellaneous causes.

The total number of accidents which occurred in factories during the month was 614, including one fatal accident; of these, 143 occurred in spinning and weaving mills, 78 in motor vehicles industry, 64 in sugar factories and refineries and 60 in railway workshops.

During the month under review, 81 factories were registered and 10 were removed from the register. At the end of the month, there were 10,380 factories on the register.

There were 558 registered trade unions in the State on 31st January 1951. During February, 20 new unions were registered and registrations of 7 unions were cancelled. The total number of registered unions at the end of the month was 571.

MYSORE

February 1951

The Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras, visited the Oorgaum mines and discussed with the representatives of employers and workers the following points : (a) treating the contractors' labour in the Champion Reef Mines on par with the Company labour ; (b) stoppage of deduction of Rs. 2/9/9 from the pay of labourers, who were not drawing rations from the Company Depots ; and (c) extension of the benefits enjoyed by the labourers to cartmen of the Mysore Gold Mining Company. Regarding (a), it was decided that the contractors might be approached in the matter, as the Company had no control over contract labour. As regards (b), the question was dropped, as it had been already settled at the time of enhancing the dearness allowance. Consideration of question (c) was postponed by a fortnight, as the management desired to examine the matter in detail.

An association of employees engaged in the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga, was registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942.

The management of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd., Bangalore, has sanctioned cash bonus at the rate of 25 per cent. of the wages earned during the latter half of 1950, to all workers in the employment of the Company on 31st December 1950.

PEPSU

February 1951

The labour situation during the month was satisfactory and no strikes or lockouts were reported.

The Hon'ble Labour Minister gave his award regarding the points in dispute between the management and employees of Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Phagwara.

Six complaints regarding non-payment of wages of certain workers were reported during the month.

PUNJAB

February 1951

Minimum Wages Committees in respect of the following employments have made their reports final : (i) road construction and building operations ; and stone breaking and stone crushing ; (ii) rice mills, flour mills and dal mills ; (iii) woollen carpet making and shawl weaving establishments ; (iv) agriculture ; and (v) tanneries and leather manufactories. The reports have been submitted to Government.

During the month under report, 3 trade unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

RAJASTHAN

February 1951

There were 15 complaints from the workers pending at the beginning of the month. During February, 18 complaints were received. Of these, 2 were rejected and 7 decided—4 in favour and 3 against. At the end of the month, there were 24 pending complaints. Of the 18 complaints received during the month 7 related to wages, 7 to employment and unemployment and the remaining 4 to miscellaneous causes.

The employment situation became somewhat disturbed during the first fortnight on account of some closures in mills. The situation, however, improved in the second fortnight.

Works committees were formed in four concerns and three trade unions were registered during the month.

SAURASHTRA

February 1951

The Saurashtra Factories (Amendment) Rules, 1951 have been published in the Saurashtra Government Gazette.

Conciliation proceedings were held in 10 cases, of which 9 were successful. Of these, 2 related to discharge of workers, 2 to payment of wages, one to bonus, 2 to implementation of awards, and 3 to miscellaneous causes. The Labour Officers of the State investigated 5 complaints, of which 2 related to leave with wages, one to bonus and 2 to miscellaneous causes.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

February 1951

One works committee and two production committees were formed during the month. Conciliation proceedings were held by Conciliation Officers in 17 cases, 12 of which were amicably settled.

By a notification, the State Government have declared all Labour Officers as Additional Inspectors of Factories within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions.

During the month, 12 new trade unions were registered and registrations in respect of 10 trade unions were cancelled for contravention of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act.

The Officers of the Labour Department investigated 336 complaints during the month. Of these complaints, 102 related to dismissals and discharges, 120 to non-payment of wages, allowances and bonus, 18 to demand for increased wages, 4 to ill-treatment of workers, 3 to non-payment of maternity benefit, 2 to victimisation and 87 to miscellaneous causes.

UTTAR PRADESH

February 1951

During the month, the Agricultural Minimum Wages Committee met twice at Kanpur and Lucknow and discussed the question of fixation of minimum wages in agricultural employment.

The Labour situation in the glass industry of Firozabad showed marked deterioration due to unemployment caused by breakage of furnaces and shortage of raw materials. Otherwise the general labour situation showed considerable improvement.

VINDHYA PRADESH

February 1951

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh, in the Labour Department, has been appointed as the Authority for the whole of Vindhya Pradesh to whom notices of strikes and lockouts are to be given under section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1951

India's Employment Service found jobs during February, 1951, for 3,460 women, the largest number of women placed in employment during any month so far. The total number of persons placed in employment during the month was 32,978, as against 107,963 registered for employment assistance. Of those who sought employment assistance, 13,843 were displaced persons and 3,509 discharged Government employees. The vacancies notified by employers during the month were 39,625, representing a slight increase over the figure of the previous month.

The number of discharged Central Government employees still remaining unemployed, as revealed by the registers of the Employment Service, was 8,700, as against 9,000 during the previous month. The majority of these persons were old, inadequately qualified or unwilling to accept re-employment on salaries lower than those they had been receiving prior to their discharge.

Investigations disclosed that out of a total number of 109,246 Scheduled Caste applicants registered for employment assistance, 41 per cent. were found employment during the year 1950.

Under the various Training Schemes of the Ministry of Labour, 10,602 persons, including 331 women and 2,013 displaced persons were receiving training at the different Training Institutes/Centres at the end of February, 1951. In addition to these, there were 104 Instructor-trainees at the Central Training Institute, Koni, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh).

QUESTIONS IN THE PARLIAMENT ON LABOUR

The following questions asked in the Parliament of India during the recent Session are reproduced below with their replies :—

Starred Question No. 2013

Industrial Health Research

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research work is carried on in factories to investigate the

causes of various diseases that are generally prevalent among the labourers ; and

- (b) if so, whether the findings of these Research Officers have helped Government and the Factories to improve the health of the labourers ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 2013

- (a) Yes. Research and investigations on certain problems relating to health, welfare and safety of workers and on industrial hygiene problems have been and are being carried out under the auspices of the Indian Medical Research Council and by the organisation of the Chief Adviser, Factories.
- (b) Research and investigation work into these problems was initiated only about 4 year back and at present enquiries are limited in their scope and are intended for the purpose of making an appraisal of the general conditions in factories relating to certain problems as affecting the health, welfare and safety of workers. The provisions under the new Factories Act are very comprehensive and adequately cover the measures to be taken to safeguard the health, welfare and safety of the workers. In framing the Act we have drawn freely upon the experience of the industrially advanced countries and the work done on occupational diseases and problems of industrial hygiene. The scope of the survey that are at present being carried out here will, in course of time, be widened so as to cover investigations into problems which are peculiar to India and of particular importance to industries in the country.

Starred Question No. 2100

Housing for Sugar Workers

Will the Minister of labour be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the sugar mill-owners had agreed to set apart a certain portion of their sale money on molasses for building houses for labourers ;
- (b) if so, the amount credited for this fund in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 ;
- (c) the manner in which the money has been spent ;
- (d) the number of houses built for labourers ; and
- (e) the amount if any, spent on any other items ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 2100

- (a) Enquiries made indicate that arrangements of the kind mentioned by the Hon'ble Member exist only in the Uttar Pradesh, where, since 1948, the sugar mills have been crediting to Government the excess over annas 4 pies 6 per maund realised from the open sale of molasses.

- (b) 1948-49 = Rs. 12,00,000.
 1949-50 = Rs. 30,70,027-15-0.

A sum of Rs. 7,00,000 is likely to be available in respect of 1950-51.

- (c), (d) and (e) No money has so far been spent out of these collections, which are proposed to be constituted into a statutory fund to be administered under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, recently passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature.

Starred Question No. 2216

Planning Commission's Recommendation regarding Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government referred the question of fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour to the National Planning Commission some-time back ?
- (b) If so, has the National Planning Commission made any recommendations ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 2216

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes. The Planning Commission appointed an expert Committee for this purpose. The Committee recommended that the scope of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as far as it is applicable to agricultural workers, should be restricted to areas of low wages where, firstly, action was most urgently called for and secondly, action had the maximum chances of being successful. Taking this into account the Commission recommended that option should be given to State Governments to introduce minimum wages for agricultural workers in such limited areas and at such times as they considered feasible.

Starred Question No. 2641

Ration of a Coal Miner

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the ration that a labourer in the Coalfields gets and at what price ?
- (b) Does he get the ration for himself or also for his dependants ?
- (c) Does the labourer get in addition to the ration $\frac{1}{4}$ th seer of rice free for every day of attendance ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 2641

- (a) The coalmine workers receive basic ration at the following scale per week.

<i>Basic foodgrains</i>	<i>Scale per week</i>
Worker	.. 2 Seers 10 Chattaks
Adult dependant	.. 2 Seers 10 Chattaks
Each child dependant	.. 1 Seer 5 Chattaks

Rice is supplied at 3 seers per rupee and wheat at 6 annas per seer. In addition to this each family receives *dal* equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the basic ration at 6 seers per rupee.

- (b) The worker gets ration both for himself and his dependants.
- (c) Yes.

*Implementation of the Resolutions of the Third Session of the I. L. O.
Coal Mines Committee**

The Third Session of the I.L.O. Coal Mines Committee was held at Pittsburgh in April, 1949, and it adopted a number of resolutions. The following paragraphs briefly state the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in respect of the implementation of the resolutions.

(i) *Resolution concerning vocational training and age of admission to employment underground in Coal Mines*: The resolution recommends that all young workers seeking a career in underground work in coal mines should receive the advantages of vocational guidance and training during the course of the period intervening between the school leaving age and the age of admission to full daily underground work in coal mines. In India some vocational schools are in existence in some States. Formal provision for training exists only for supervisory staff. The Government of India have under their consideration a scheme for the training of miners.

(ii) *Resolution concerning medical examination for admission to employment in coal mines*: The resolution requests that countries which are members of the Coal Mines Committee and which have not ratified the Convention (No. 77) concerning the Medical Examination of Young Persons in Industry (a) should institute a system of a medical examination for admission to employment in coal mines of children and young persons of less than 18 years of age; (b) should decide that, for children and young persons engaged in underground work in coal mines, a medical examination and periodical re-examination should be required up to the age of 21 years at least; and (c) should take steps to ensure the re-orientation or the physical and vocational rehabilitation, if possible within the coal mining industry itself, of children and young persons, the medical examination of whom after a period of underground work, has revealed unfitness, handicaps or deficiencies resulting from underground work. India has not ratified the Convention. However, the Indian Mines Act, 1923, provides for medical examination of persons who have not completed 17 years of age, if they are to be employed underground. The Mines Bill, 1949, provides for medical examination of adolescents for underground employment.

(iii) *Resolution concerning night work of young persons in coal mines*: India has ratified the Convention (No. 90) concerning Night Work of Young Persons in Industry and the necessary legislative provisions have been made in the Mines Bill.

(iv) *Resolution concerning weekly rest and annual paid holidays of young workers in coal mines*: The resolution recommends that (a) a weekly rest period, if possible of 36 hours, and as a minimum, of 24 consecutive hours, and (b) paid holidays of at least 18 working days per annum should be ensured to young persons of less than 18 years. The Indian Mines Act, 1923, already provides that no person should be allowed to work in a mine for more than 6 days in a week and the Mines Bill, 1949, provides for annual leave with pay for 14 and 7 days to monthly and weekly paid employees respectively.

* The information given here is summarised from the reply given to starred question No. 2115, recently asked in Parliament.

(v) *Resolution concerning registers and records covering young workers in coal mines* : The Indian Mines Act, 1923, provides for maintenance of registers. The requirements of the resolution, however, are more fully satisfied by the provisions of the Mines Bill, 1949.

(vi) *Resolution concerning the vocational retraining of physically incapacitated miners* : The resolution requires (a) organisation of retraining of miners physically incapacitated by accidents at work or by specific industrial diseases ; (b) vocational guidance tests to determine the possibilities of retraining and re-employment of the individual ; (c) provision of progressive technical and practical facilities for retraining ; (d) formulation of a list of items of work to ensure that the disabled miners would have an incentive to seek their gradual upgrading to the highest level of activities ; and (e) the establishment of such industries as may afford the maximum possibilities for work suitable for disabled miners. A scheme for the rehabilitation and re-employment of disabled miners is under examination by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation. The scheme aims at restoring the disabled person to his usual work or, if it is not possible for him to regain his previous level of capacity, to find him some other suitable employment in the same industry.

The Committee also adopted three other resolutions concerning hours of work, standardisation of statistics and further studies of coal industry. Action on these resolutions is to be taken by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and not by member Governments.

Welfare of Miners

Recently a question (Starred Question No. 2121) was asked in Parliament to elicit information about provision made by mine-owners and by Government for public places, recreation grounds, gardens, playgrounds, schools, and adult education centres for the benefit of miners and their children. The following is a summary of the reply given.

(a) *Provision made by Mine-owners.*—The following statement gives the number of mines where provision for public places, etc. is made.

Amenity provided	Coal mines	Mica mines in Bihar	Mica mines in Madras	Total
Recreation grounds	28	—	3	31
Gardens	—	—	5	5
Playgrounds	167	—	3	170
Schools	279	—	2	281
Adult education centres	13	—	—	13

Welfare activities in other mines consist mainly of elementary or primary schools and some adult education centres.

*(b) Provision made by Government**Coal Mines*

(i) *Recreation and playgrounds.*—Two miners' Institutes, functioning at Bhulanbararee and Bhuli, provide *inter alia* for recreation grounds and playgrounds. The construction of two such Institutes in the Raniganj coalfields and one in the Bokaro coalfield will be taken up shortly.

(ii) *Schools.*—At the two Miners' Institutes at Bhulanbararee and Bhuli and at the 20 Women Welfare Centres which are being run by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, lady workers give education to children up to the lower primary stage. Women are also given training in hygiene, childcare and handicrafts. Besides, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is paying grants-in-aid to three primary schools maintained by collieries in the Talcher coalfields in Orissa and to social education centres in the Madhya Pradesh collieries.

(iii) *Adult education centres.*—Twelve centres will soon be started, seven in Bihar and five in West Bengal. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is maintaining 4 mobile cinema units for giving free cinema shows for the recreation and education of miners.

Mica Mines in Bihar

The construction of 4 Miners' Institutes has been sanctioned by the trustees of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. At these Institutes, Provision will be made for recreation and playgrounds, for education of children up to the lower primary stage and for adult education. A scheme for the grant of 8 apprenticeships to miners' children has also been sanctioned. The Fund has a mobile cinema, which gives shows at 25 centres every month for the recreation and education of miners.

Mica Mines in Madras

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund maintains five elementary schools with a total strength of 435 scholars. It also maintains two adult education centres. Recreational grounds are attached to the schools. The fund purchases vegetable seeds and distributes them to the labourers.

FOREIGN

SALARIES AND HOURS OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN CANADIAN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER, 1949

The Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, Canada, obtained certain data on the above subject in its annual survey of wage rates and working conditions for 1949. These data were obtained from about 6,000 manufacturing establishments employing more than 132,000 office and 720,000 plant workers. An article based on the data has been published in the January, 1951 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, Canada. A summary of this article is given below :—

The Office employee is an important member of the labour force of the Canadian manufacturing industries. Although few in numbers—about 15 per cent. of all employees—the clerical staff is essential for the continuation of regular production operations. A great amount of clerical work is necessary to obtain the labour and materials required for the manufacturing processes, and to direct the production operation itself.

The types and duties of office occupations depend to a great extent on the size and organisation of the office and the function which the staff performs in relation to such matters as purchasing, production, sales and general administration.

Average Weekly Salaries.—The statement below gives average weekly salaries of office employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries in October 1949 :—

Occupation	Average weekly salary (\$)
Accounting and Book-keeping Clerks, Male	45.11
Book-keepers, Male	46.62
Book-keepers, Female	36.95
Clerks, General Office, Male	44.30
Clerks, General Office, Female	30.36
Clerk-Typists, Female	29.51
Cost Clerks, Male	47.99
Cost Clerks, Female	32.43
Material Record Clerks, Male	44.80
Material Record Clerks, Female	31.17
Office Appliance Operators, All Types, Female	33.06
Calculating Machine Operators, Female	33.38
Book-keeping Machine Operators, Female	33.83
Billing Machine Operators, Female	30.64
Payroll Clerks, Male	43.42
Payroll Clerks, Female	32.39
Secretaries, Female	41.80
Stenographers, Female	33.41
Telephone Switchboard Operators, Female	30.90
Typists, Female	29.34

The above statement shows that cost clerks earned the highest averaged salaries of 6 occupational groups of male employees used in this analysis and payroll clerks the lowest. The average salaries for the workers within each of these two occupations were \$47.99 and \$43.42 per week respectively. In the case of women workers, secretaries were the highest paid on the average, receiving \$41.80 per week and typists the lowest at \$29.34.

The Normal Work Week.—The normal work week of all the office employees covered in this survey averaged approximately 39 hours in 1949. The most common work week for office employees was one of 37½ hours. The proportionate distribution of office employees by their normal weekly hours of work is as follows :

Normal weekly hours	No. of employees	Percent- age to total
Less than 35	1,658	1.2
35	9,806	7.4
Between 35 and 37½	10,810	8.2
37½	38,363	29.0
Between 37½ and 40	22,532	17.0
40	25,315	19.1
Between 40 and 44	12,575	9.5
44	7,888	6.0
More than 44	3,435	2.6
Total	132,382	100.0

More than two-thirds of the office workers in the Canadian Manufacturing Industries were on a five-day week in 1949. Most of these employees were normally working 37½ or 40 hours during the week.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FIJI*

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Fiji for the year 1949 has recently been published. A brief summary of the Report is given below.

Employment.—The high prices obtainable for the Colony's export crops as well as for vegetables and other products in the local market, assured employment to all workers. The mining industry, however, continued to suffer from a shortage of skilled supervisors and underground workers. In the sugar industry also there was a shortage of workers on the field. The total number of workers employed in all the industries according to races is given in the statement below :—

1. Indians	8,274
2. Fijians and other Pacific Islanders	6,833
3. Chinese	563
4. Europeans	1,091
	16,761

* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Fiji for the year 1949, published as Legislative Council, Fiji, Paper No. 31 of 1950.

Wages and Cost of Living.—There was very little variation in the cost of living from quarter to quarter and in consequence the general wage level underwent little change except in respect of sugar workers and port labour, who secured further increases by collective bargaining.

Vocational Training.—In most of the industries, the low educational standard was a limiting factor in the training of youths and men. In the sugar industry, however, there was one indentured apprentice while 37 others received instruction in the use of hand and machine tools:—

Trade Unionism.—Twenty-five unions have been established since the first one was registered in 1943. These unions are classified mainly under three headings; viz., Unions of Cane Farmers, Unions of wage employees; and others which covered bus owners, copra producers, etc. The following statement shows the classification of unions according to membership.

Membership	No. of unions
1. Membership under 50	6
2. Membership between 50 and 250	6
3. Membership between 250 and 1,000	9
4. Membership between 1,000 and 5,000	4
	25

Accidents.—In all 374 accidents to workmen were reported of which three proved fatal. All the claims for workmen's compensation were settled without the assistance of the Courts.

Housing.—Out of a total labour force of about 17,000, 4,777 workers were housed by the employers and 3,915 were given rations by the employers. These figures do not, however, include casual stevedoring labour, who are housed while temporarily employed.

Indians and their Repatriation.—By the end of 1949 there were 1,33,941 Indians, nearly 7,000 more than the Fijian population and nearly half the total population of the colony. The birth and death rates amongst Indians were 41.85 and 10.22 per thousand respectively.

Immigration into the colony is strictly controlled and during the year 134 Indians were repatriated at public expense.

Industrial Disputes.—There was only one small strike during the year involving 55 Government road employees for two days.

Legislation.—There is no factory legislation or any Statutory wage-fixation machinery. There is, however, a Labour Advisory Board comprising three workers' and three employers' representatives, which advises Government on labour policy. Only one meeting of the Board was held during the year.

The Labour (Annual Holidays) Regulations, 1948, were amended during the year and the maximum period of absence was increased from 20 to 36 days.

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST IN PERIODICALS

Important articles of labour interest, published in the periodicals, received in the Labour Bureau, are mentioned below :—

United Nations Bulletin (United Nations, Lake Success, New York, U.S.A.)—15th February 1951.—Experts Confer on Helping Indigenous Labour.

Bulletin of the International Social Security Association (Geneva)—December 1950.—Present-day Problems of Rehabilitation by Dr. H. de Boer.

Ministry of Labour Gazette (U. K. Ministry of Labour, London)—February 1951.—(i) The Employed Population, 1948-1950 ; (ii) Employment and Unemployment in 1950, and (iii) The Services and Civilian Life.

The Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada)—January 1951.—(i) Office Workers in Canada : Hours, Earnings, Working Conditions and Collective Agreements ; (ii) Conventions of Provincial Labour Organizations ; (iii) American Trade Unions and Technical Engineering Services ; and (iv) Wage Incentive Schemes in British Industry.

Monthly Labor Review (U.S. Department of Labor, Washington)—January 1951.—(i) Analysis of Strikes, 1927-49 ; (ii) Twelfth Convention of the C.I.O. ; (iii) Wage Movements—An Analysis of 1939-49 Experience ; and (iv) Labor-Management Relations in the Cement Industry.

Labor Information Bulletin (U.S. Department of Labor, Washington)—(a) December 1950.—Social Security for House-workers. (b) January 1951.—Management-Labor Committees will function in 151 Areas.

Labour Gazette (Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay)—January 1951.—Conciliation in Bombay State, 1939-1949.

Labour Bulletin (Labour Department, U. P., Kanpur)—October 1950.—Decasualisation of Labour in Kanpur by Shri K. N. Singh.

The Worker (Hindusthan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh, Bombay)—25th March 1951.—(i) New Role of Trade Unions (Editorial) ; (ii) Is B.I.R. Act Reactionary ? by S.P. Dave ; (iii) Communist Trade Union Policy by Paul Tofahrn ; (iv) Middle Class Employees—Will they Organise ? by R. S. Thonsekar ; and (v) Industrial Peace by P. B. Doval.

The Indian Journal of Social Work (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay)—March 1951.—(i) Labour Jurisprudence—A Review by V. Jagannadham ; and (ii) V. D. in the Industrial Worker by M. N. Rao and H. C. Ganguli.

J. K. Review (J. K. Industries, Kanpur)—January-February 1951.—(i) Labour Ministers' Labour (Editorial) ; (ii) India's Industrial Policy by P. C. Jain ; and (iii) Principles of Wage Determination by G. Nigam.

Economist (London)—February 1951

(a) *10th February*—(i) Productivity and Inflation (American Survey) ; and (ii) Trade Union Triumph in Germany.

(b) *17th February*—Housing Figures.

(c) *24th February*—Wages and Work.

Capital (Calcutta)—March 1951

(a) *8th March*—(i) Jute Mill Closure ; and (ii) Indian Sugar Industry.

(b) *22nd March*—(i) Tea Garden Labour ; and (ii) Cost of Living Index.

Commerce (Bombay)—March 1951

(a) *3rd March* : (i) Glass Industry in India ; and (ii) Rationalisation in Industries.

(b) *10th March*—World Housing Shortage.

The Eastern Economist (New Delhi)—March 1951.

(a) *9th March*—The Mood of Labour.

(b) *16th March*—An Index of Middle Class-Cost of Living.

ADDITIONS TO THE LABOUR BUREAU LIBRARY

March 1951

The following publications were added to the Labour Bureau Library during the month of March 1951.

OFFICIAL

India

1—3. *Reports of the Indian Tariff Board, issued by the Ministry of Commerce Government of India and published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi.*

(i) *Report on the Sterilized Surgical Catgut Industry, Bombay, 1950* pp. 24, Re. 1 or ls. 6d.

(ii) *Report on the Fountain Pen Ink Industry, Bombay 1950*, pp. 4 Rs. 1-8-0 or 2s. 3d.

(iii) *Report on the Plywood and Tea Chests Industry, Bombay, 1950*, pp. 101, Rs. 2-12-0 or 4s. 6d.

4. *Co-operative Farming*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Economics and Statistical Adviser, New Delhi, 1949, pp. ii + 31, Re. 0-12-0 or ls.

5. *Welfare of the Coalminers*, Activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, 1949-50, pp. 46.

United Kingdom

1. *Statistical Abstract for the British Commonwealth for the years 1933 to 1939 and 1945 to 1947*, Seventieth Number, (Comd. 8051) Board of Trade, 1950, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, pp. ix +282 6s. net.

2. *Sickness in the Population of England and Wales in 1944-1947*, by Percy Stocks, C. M. G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Statistician, General Register Office, Studies on Medical and Population Subjects, No. 2, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1949, pp. iv. +51, one shilling only.

The People's Republic of China

1. *The Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950, pp. 38.

UNOFFICIAL

India

1. *The Tea Industry and its Labour, Part I*, published by Cachar Cha Sramik Union, Silchar P. O. (Assam), pp. vi +35, Re. 1 only.

2. *An Appeal to the Conscience of the World—Approaching Emergency in Labour—Capital Relationship in Plantations of Asia*, by Shri K. P. Tripathi, M.A., B.L., Cachar Cha Sramik Union, P.O. Silchar (Assam), pp. 36, price Re. 1 only.

3. *Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India*, by N. V. Sovani, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 22, Poona 4, pp. xi +106, Rs. 3-8-0 or 5s.

4. *Report of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1950*, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta, 1951, pp. iii +112.

5. *The Kolar Gold Field*, Compiled by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (India) Ltd., pp. 45.

6. *Annual Report, 1950*, The Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association, pp. 3 +Balance sheet.

I.L.O.

1. *Bibliography of Occupational Medicine*, Vol. III, No. 2, 1950, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1950, pp. 56—132.

U. K.

1. *Wage Statistics and Wage Policy*, by A.C. Pigou, University of London Stamp Memorial Lecture, Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, 1949, pp. 44.

2. *London Travel Survey, 1949*.—London Transport Executive, Westminster, London S.W.1, 1950, pp. 46.

U. S. A.

1. *The Teaching of Undergraduate Economics*, Report of the Committee of the Undergraduate Teaching of Economics and the Training of Economists, Edited by Horace Taylor, Chairman of the Committee. Supplement to the American Economic Review for December 1950, Vol. XL, No. 5, Part 2, pp. xiii + 226, \$2.00.

2. *Proceedings of the International Statistical Conferences*, Volume V, Econometric Society, September 6—18, 1947, Washington, D.C., pp. (4) + iii + 340.

U. S. S. R.

Soviet Trade Unions, by Isaac Deutsch, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London and New York, 1950, pp. ix + 156, 7s 6d. net.

STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT—

PAGE

Employment in Factories	788
Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry	789
Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts	790

WAGES AND EARNINGS—

Wages Paid to Factory Workers	791
Average Annual Earnings of Factory Workers	791
Minimum Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry	792

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—

Industrial Disputes in India since 1939	793
Industrial Disputes in India during February 1951	794

COST OF LIVING—

Working Class Cost of Living and Food Index Numbers in India	797
Labour Bureau Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers	798
Cost of Living Index Numbers for Low-paid Employees at different Mufassal Centres in Madras	809
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in Rangoon	809
Cost of Living Index Numbers in Foreign Countries	810

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES—

Movement of Retail Prices, February 1951	811
Retail Price Index Numbers, Urban Centres	812
Retail Price Index Numbers, Rural Centres	814
Index Numbers of Rural Prices in the Madras State	815
All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices	815

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—

Employment Exchange Statistics	816
Training Statistics	817

ABSENTEEISM—

Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India	818
Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State	820

Employment

[The object in giving the following table is to publish up-to date information on factory employment in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States.]

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES*

State	Average daily number of workers employed†						
	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949‡	1950‡
							First half
Ajmer .	13,330	15,877	15,789	15,864	15,877	15,380	16,337
Assam .	52,003	58,070	53,161	56,119	59,563	61,132	47,811
Bihar .	95,988	168,408	138,990	136,834	148,208	156,037@	150,580
Bombay .	466,040	735,774	680,896	702,465	737,460	789,463	771,338
Ceorg .	14	27	53	117	74	82	266
Delhi .	17,400	36,870	33,349	31,320	36,894	38,806	41,055
Madhya Pra- desh	64,494	110,263	101,355	97,219	101,646	96,273	104,294
Madras .	197,266	279,176	262,292	276,586	288,722	323,950	348,051
Orissa .	5,371	7,427	7,443	10,592	12,320	13,359	13,678
Punjab .	22,468¶	44,759¶	41,626¶	37,486	36,625	39,364	§
Uttar Pra- desh	159,738	276,468	257,140	240,396	242,083	233,837	238,415
West Bengal	532,830¶	702,964¶	663,087¶	667,626	678,701	665,008	§
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	§	§	§	2,065	2,019	2,000	1,686
Total .	1,626,942	2,436,083	2,255,181	2,274,689	2,360,201	2,434,691@	—

* Covers factories subject to the Factories Act.

† Obtained by totalling the figures of average daily employment for all factories.

‡ Provisional.

§ Returns not received.

|| Figures relate to the pre-partition Province of Assam.

¶ Estimated.

@ Revised.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Factories Act and half-yearly return furnished by the State Governments.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month	Total no of work- ers on rolls	Average dsily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
1950					
January	756,905	414,396	236,098	47,327	697,821
Febhruary	748,789	404,976	239,349	40,351	684,676
March	747,695	404,065	235,322	38,992	678,379
April	751,671	407,376	236,636	36,489	680,501
May	753,802	405,465	235,702	35,243	676,410
June	767,752	412,802	242,407	39,299	694,508
July	770,238	417,604	242,261	41,552	701,417
August	763,062	410,709	242,582	40,782	694,073*
September	715,278	326,590	178,303	34,315	539,298
October	760,438	395,365	230,720	40,881	666,966
November	759,716	413,985	243,539	42,334	699,858
December	770,606	414,571	244,663	45,130	704,364
1951					
January	770,857	413,265	245,561	46,295	705,121

Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry during January, 1951, by States

State	Total no. of work-ers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed -			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
Bombay	420,007	233,248	142,432	17,117	392,797
Kutch	154	154	—	—	154
Saurashtra	11,992	6,677	4,654	—	11,331
Madhya Bharat	44,371	22,946	15,378	1,969	40,293
Bhopal	2,560	876	619	593	2,088
Ajmer	6,466	4,216	1,950	—	6,166
Rajasthan	6,107	3,513	2,183	222	5,918
Delhi	17,723	7,255	4,810	3,056	15,121
Punjab	3,512	1,505	659	654	2,818
Uttar Pradesh	53,849	23,512	17,779	7,906	49,197
Bihar	1,203	1,125	33	—	1,158
West Bengal	28,955	16,987	6,820	3,678	27,485
Madhya Pradesh	33,905	18,444	8,894	178	27,516
Hyderabad	14,058	7,180	4,195	2,101	13,476
Madras	98,150	50,498	27,576	6,842	84,916
Orissa	3,063	929	720	656	2,305
Travancore-Cochin	5,767	2,670	1,458	824	4,952
Mysore	19,015	11,530	5,401	499	17,430
Total	770,857	413,265	245,561	46,295	705,121

Source. — Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Note: — Excludes figures for two defuncting mills.

* Includes an average of 194,724 for Bombay City which relates only to the first 13 days in the month, as from 14th there was a general strike.

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS

Month	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which remained closed dur- ing the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
1950					
January . . .	364	33	44	160	127
February . . .	365	39	36	189	101
March . . .	365	33	37	191	104
April . . .	364	31	36	203	94
May . . .	365	33	41	199	92
June . . .	362	29	33	191	109
July . . .	362	26	32	178	126
August* . . .	362	28	27	181	126
September† . . .	364	26	23	148	104
October . . .	365	27	25	185	128
November . . .	364	24	26	179	135
December . . .	365‡	24‡	30	176	135‡
1951					
January . . .	365	25	27	172	141

Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts during January, 1951, by States

State	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which remained closed during the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
Bombay	177	9	10	85	73
Kutch	1	—	1	—	—
Saurashtra	10	1	—	9	—
Rajasthan	6	2	—	3	1
Ajmer	4	—	—	4	—
Delhi	3	—	—	—	3
Punjab	3	—	—	2	1
Madhya Bharat	16	1	3	10	2
Bhopal	1	—	—	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	11	1	2	8	—
Uttar Pradesh	21	5	1	6	9
Bihar	2	—	1	1	—
West Bengal	17	2	4	3	8
Hyderabad	6	—	—	4	2
Madras	71	3	5	20	34
Mysore	7	—	—	5	2
Travancore-Cochin	8	1	—	3	4
Orissa	1	—	—	—	1
Total	365	25	27	172	141

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

* Relates to the first thirteen days only in the case of Bombay City.

† Figures for 63 mills in Bombay City are not included on account of the general strike.

‡ Revised.

Wages and Earnings

[The object in giving these tables is to publish up-to-date information on the total wage bills and average earnings in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States. Table I covers all factories other than Railway workshops as the latter are included in similar statistics for Railways. Table II excludes, besides Railway workshops, the groups Food, Drink and Tobacco and Gins and Presses which are mostly seasonal as information on annual earnings in seasonal factories is not comparable with that for the perennial factories.]

TABLE I
WAGES PAID TO FACTORY WORKERS*
(In thousands of rupees)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
Ajmer	1,049	2,878	3,167	3,186	3,971	§
Assam	5,649	10,585	10,684	13,660	17,022	21,089
Bihar	29,375	58,142	59,259	82,920	112,171	137,213
Bombay	144,967	524,903	486,655	591,839	713,024	844,056
Coorg	§	6	6	15	8	11
Delhi	5,145	24,412	25,971	26,078	36,426	41,154
Madhya Pradesh	§	33,353	26,279	42,714	47,010	61,061
Madras	24,622	78,147	88,823	123,439	136,153	180,039
Orissa	515	2,049	1,929	3,027	4,449	4,554
Punjab	3,829†	18,640†	17,857†	14,454	20,282	26,703
Uttar Pradesh	25,485	124,911	119,904	133,432	174,352	198,685
West Bengal	113,424†	282,735†	267,307†	337,875	432,025	489,577

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

TABLE II
AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS*
(Perennial Industries only)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer	163·7	419·8	447·8	445·3	527·2	§
Assam 	263·7	660·5	687·5	755·5	795·8	951·1
Bihar	415·5	538·7	544·0	819·8	1087·1	1125·6
Bombay	370·4	814·7	812·3	977·9	1141·9	1209·5
Delhi	309·4	699·9	837·2	877·7	1047·3	1070·5
Madhya Pradesh	§	530·6	479·7	572·3	609·2	842·9
Madras	175·9	357·6	422·2	560·3	611·8	726·6
Orissa	161·8	417·2	440·1	493·6	612·6	524·5
Punjab 	296·0	578·8	602·0†	628·2	675·9	873·9
Uttar Pradesh	235·6	551·7	593·6†	672·8	887·1	993·0
West Bengal 	248·7	465·5	493·3	567·7	723·9	839·0

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

|| The averages for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946 relate to the pre-partition provinces of Assam, Punjab and Bengal respectively.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month 1	Bombay 2	Ahmedabad 3	Sholapur 4	Baroda 5
	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0
<i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i>				
1950				
March	51 7 0	63 13 6	53 7 10	57 7 4
April	50 11 0	68 1 0	54 2 0	61 4 1
May	52 0 0	71 14 9	51 5 2	64 11 8
June	53 4 0	74 9 9	50 1 8	67 2 5
July	53 4 0	73 13 6	51 0 10	66 7 4
August	57 3 0	73 13 6	51 5 2	66 7 4
September	55 13 0	73 13 6	52 4 4	66 7 4
October	56 1 0	76 2 3	51 11 8	68 8 5
November	55 1 0	76 2 3	49 13 4	68 8 5
December	53 4 0	68 1 0	49 6 10	61 4 1
1951				
January	52 12 0	64 9 9	52 15 2	58 2 5
February	50 9 0	62 4 9	52 8 8	56 1 1
March	55 9 0	63 13 6	54 2 4	57 7 4

Month	Indore 6	Nagpur 7	Madras 8	Kanpur 9
	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0
<i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i>				
1950				
March	47 7 0	40 3 6	42 9 0	52 8 0
April	47 4 0	39 10 10	42 3 0	52 8 0
May	47 4 0	39 10 10	41 4 0	51 9 0
June	47 4 0	39 10 10	41 7 0	52 0 6
July	48 6 0	39 15 2	41 13 0	53 7 0
August	48 6 0	40 3 6	42 6 0	54 8 6
September	48 6 0	40 7 10	42 9 0	55 5 0
October	49 2 0	41 0 6	42 12 0	55 7 6
November	49 2 0	41 7 0	43 2 0	55 12 6
December	49 2 0	41 7 0	42 6 0	55 5 0
1951				
January	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	53 14 6
February	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	54 11 0
March	45 15 0	—	42 9 0	54 13 6

NOTE:— In the cotton mill industry in West Bengal the basic minimum wage Rs. 20-2-5 p.m. Dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.

Industrial Disputes

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA SINCE 1939

Year/Month	No. of disputes*		No. of workers involved in disputes†		No. of man-days lost during the period
	Starting during the period	In effect during the period	Starting during the period	In effect during the period	
1939	—	406	—	409,189	4,992,705
1940	—	322	—	452,538	7,577,281
1941	—	359	—	291,054	3,330,503
1942	—	694	—	772,653	5,779,965
1943	—	716	—	525,088	2,342,287
1944	—	658	—	550,015	3,447,306
1945	—	820	—	747,530	4,054,499
1946	—	1,629	—	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947	—	1,811	—	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	—	1,259	—	1,059,120	7,837,173
1949	—	920	—	685,457	6,600,595
1950	—	814	—	719,883	12,806,704
January	77	101	60,647	76,169	231,695
February	68	88	36,579	46,546	337,803
March	62	84	27,781	43,699	488,755
April	78	96	37,399	50,395	329,555
May	92	111	66,036	74,337	313,451
June†	60	83	33,360	47,535	322,946
July†	40	54	14,794	21,188	134,911
August	60	75	236,046	240,518	2,948,978
September†	54	71	39,333	249,445	4,954,161
October†	64	78	64,691	288,349	2,266,894
November†	77	84	51,302	56,736	313,837
December	58	68	36,393	41,061	163,718
January§ 1951	103	121	82,646	92,652	326,250
February 	44	60	68,905	71,935¶	192,739**

* Disputes resulting in work-stoppages involving 10 workers or more. § Revised yet provisional.

† Includes workers indirectly involved also.

‡ Revised.

|| Provisional.

¶ Not known in 5 cases.

** Not known in 8 cases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING FEBRUARY, 1950

TABLE I

Classification of Industrial Disputes, by States

State	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Ajmer	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—
Bihar	8	757*	11,388*
Bombay	14	11,380	113,013
Dolhi	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	4	4,827	13,990
Madras	4	257	660
Orissa	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3	4,300	5,763
West Bengal	27	50,414†	47,907‡
Total	60	71,935§	192,730

* Not known in 2 cases.

† Not known in 3 cases.

‡ Not known in 6 cases.

§ Not known in 5 cases.

|| Not known in 8 cases.

TABLE II

Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Textiles—			
Cotton	10	14,613*	91,700*
Jute	3	350	263
Others	8	6,788	23,461
Engineering			
Minerals & Metals—			
Iron & Steel	4	9,160	15,795
Others	4	526	4,438
Food, Drink & Tobacco	2	150	900
Chemicals & Dyes	—	—	—
Wood, Stone & Glass	3	3,390	8,699
Paper & Printing	2	200*	2,890*
Skins & Hides	1	340	5,086
Gins and Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	5	2,859	10,466
Others	1	35	840
Transport—			
Railways	3	1,400	1,150*
Others	1	45	90
Docks & Ports	2	30,160	Not known†
Plantations	2	Not known†	Not known†
Municipalities	1	60	60
Miscellaneous	8	1,859*	26,985*
Total	60	71,935‡	192,730§

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 2 cases.

‡ Not known in 5 cases.

§ Not known in 8 cases.

TABLE III

Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Causes

Cause	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Wages and allowances	21	8,569	41,005
Bonus	1	93	1,800
Personnel	15	16,409	26,230
Retrenchment	2	5,070	5,070
Leave and hours of work	1	60	1,440
Others	15	11,484	117,194
Not known	5	30,250	Not known
Total	60	71,935	192,739

TABLE IV

Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Results

Result	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Successful	5	286	831
Partially successful	8	11,206	19,653
Unsuccessful	9	11,863	12,562
Indefinite	14	6,877	14,361
In progress	14	10,494	139,436
Not known	10	31,209	5,896
Total	60	71,935	192,739

TABLE V
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Duration

Duration	No. of disputes
A day or less	19
More than a day up to 5 days	8
More than 5 days up to 10 days	6
More than 10 days up to 20 days	4
More than 20 days up to 30 days	—
More than 30 days	3

N.B.—There were 14 disputes in progress at the end of the month and particulars are not known in 6 cases.

TABLE VI
Classification of Industrial Disputes by number of Workers involved

No. of workers involved	No. of disputes
10 or more but less than 100	22
100 or more but less than 500	17
500 or more but less than 1,000	3
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	12
10,000 or more	1

N.B.—Particulars are not known in 5 cases.

TABLE VII
Classification of Industrial Disputes by number of Man-days lost

Man-days lost during the month	No. of disputes
Less than 100	11
100 or more but less than 1,000	18
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	17
10,000 or more but less than 50,000	5
50,000 or more	1

N.B.—Particulars are not known in 8 cases.

Cost of Living

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA

(Base shifted to August, 1939=100)

State	BOMBAY				UTTAR PRADESH	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS
Town	Bombay	Abmed- abad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
Original base (=100)	July, 1933 to June, 1934	August, 1926 to July, 1927	February, 1927 to January, 1928	August, 1939	August, 1939	August, 1939	July, 1935 to June, 1936
<i>Cost of Living</i>							
1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	103	107	105	—	105	104	106
1940	107	108	104	109	111	110	109
1941	118	119	115	123	123	119	114
1942	150	156	155	180	181	165	136
1943	219	282	252	284	306	299	180
1944	226	290	276	295	314	267	207
1945	224	272	275	291	308	259	228
1946	246	286	290	326	328	285	240
1947	265	300	340	369	378	320	277
1948	288	333	400	440	471	372	315
1949	292	339	410	425	478	377	330
1950	298	351	398	424	434	372	332
February	290	342	408	421	426	366	334
March	288	356	408	418	426	366	332
April	292	366	412	422	420	367	327
May	297	363	396	421	423	370	328
June	297	363	389	424	432	372	330
July	304	363	395	436	439	375	333
August	307	371	396	446	444	377	334
September	308	371	401	417	445	378	335
October	304	342	399	421	447	378	337
November	297	330	388	428	444	376	233
December	295	322	385	415	435	376	333
1951 January	303	327	405	426	440	376	333
February	306	347	403	439	441	388	334
<i>Food</i>							
1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	105	109	109	—	106	103	109
1940	112	111	106	111	112	106	114
1941	125	120	118	123	122	117	117
1942	161	169	157	186	181	163	151
1943	225	325	288	302	319	299	218
1944	235	326	297	303	331	263	257
1945	242	303	291	290	326	251	274
1946	283	337	319	350	364	282	293
1947	307	360	387	417	424	320	324
1948	311	374	421	490	514	379	360
1949	327	392	429	462	538	384	382
1950	340	420	434	459	471	382	380
February	329	403	446	448	458	374	385
March	322	426	444	443	462	373	379
April	330	445	451	448	458	375	371
May	339	440	425	449	461	379	371
June	339	442	416	464	464	382	375
July	350	442	428	485	472	386	381
August	355	455	434	490	481	389	384
September	356	454	446	453	486	390	385
October	350	405	440	457	491	390	388
November	337	382	422	461	489	387	381
December	333	366	415	438	475	386	378
1951 January	342	375	451	449	483	386	377
February	347	409	444	468	489	399	380

Source.—State Governments.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA—*contd.*

Months	COCHIN (Base : August, 1939=100)				MYSORE (Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936 =100)						HYDERABAD (Base August 1943 to July 1944=100)	
	Ernakulam		Trichur		Bangalore		Mysore		Kolar Gold Fields		Hyderabad City	
	1949- 50	1950- 51	1949- 50	1950- 51	1949- 50	1950- 51	1949- 50	1950- 51	1949- 50	1950- 51	1949- 50	1950- 51
April . .	370	366	362	359	297	307	297	300	314	318	154	159
May . .	368	363	359	360	300	311	301	308	311	319	154	158
June . .	356	368	350	360	302	311	304	311	309	325	157	161
July . .	361	370	352	362	303	319	302	315	314	334	158	164
August . .	366	374	357	364	302	328	301	318	315	347	153	162
September . .	367	375	359	366	296	329	306	321	318	350	148	163
October . .	366	376	357	367	300	333	306	323	319	353	150	162
November . .	365	375	357	366	305	330	308	315	324	342	155	163
December . .	367	380	359	371	305	326	305	327	335	344	159	163
January . .	369	377	359	369	302	328	306	322	330	345	158	164
February . .	370	377	360	367	302	336	304	327	329	351	156	—
March . .	367	—	358	—	302	—	302	—	317	—	158	—

Source.—State Governments.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR
FEBRUARY, 1951.

The working class cost of living index numbers for 15 selected centres are shown in the following tables. These measure the average changes, as compared to the year 1944, in the retail prices of goods and services which entered into working class expenditure as revealed by the family budget enquiries conducted in these centres during the years 1943-45.

An analysis of the index numbers for February, 1951 for each centre is given below :

Delhi

The index number went up by 4 points 138. There was an increase in the ration price of wheat.

Ajmer

The cost of living index number appreciated by 5 points to 176 reflecting rise in the prices of cereals and pulses.

Dehri-on-Sone

The index number, which had witnessed a rise of 3 points during the previous month, went down by 3 points to 195 during the month under review. Lower quotations for rice were responsible for the decline in the index.

Cuttack

The index number advanced by 1 point to 165 reflecting a rise in the prices of *saree* in the clothing group and *bidis* in the miscellaneous group.

Gauhati

The index number went up by 2 points to 129. There was a rise in the prices of rice and potatoes in the food group, firewood in the fuel and lighting group and *dhoti*, *sari* and shirting in the clothing group.

Silchar

The index number receded by 1 point to 140. The effect of a fall in the prices of vegetables and fish in the food group was only partially offset by a rise in the prices of *pan* and *supari* in the miscellaneous group.

Ludhiana

There was a recession of 4 points in the index number which stood at 165. The prices of a number of items like chillies, gur, shakkar, firewood, hair oil, tobacco, etc., registered a fall.

Akola

The index number advanced by 2 points to 164. There was an increase in the prices of *guar*, rice, tea, firewood, washing soap and *pan-supari* and a fall in the prices of wheat, *tur dal* and milk.

Jubbulpore

The index number receded by 2 points to 169. A major part of this recession was accounted for by a drop in the price of wheat.

Kharagpur

The index number remained stationary at 133. Important price fluctuations consisted of an appreciation in the prices of firewood, hair oil, *pan* and washing soap and a fall in the prices of coal, *dhoti* and long-cloth.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS--*contd.*

(Base :1944=100)

	Del- lj	Aj- mer	Jam- shed- pur	Jhar- ia	Deh- ri- on- Sone	Mon- ghyr and Jamal- pur	Cuttack	Ber- ham- pur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tin- Sukia	Ludhi- ana	Ako- la	Jub- bul- pore	Kharagpur
1945 .	103	110	100	97	106	105	102	101	90	92	94	105	98	95	97
1946 .	107	118	103	122	131	132	106	111	86	96	83	119	107	101	100
1947 .	122	152	123	139	158	153	117	126	97	110	93	142	139	123	111
1948 .	132	162	136	153	171	166	134	145	117	132	109	163	156	146	132
1949 .	132	161	138	159	170	171	147	154	128	138	110	164	168	151	137
1950 .	132	168	—	—	185	—	163	162	126	146	114	165	162	153	137
February	130	174	134	162	172	186	161	147	122	129	116	161	155	143	133
March	130	169	132	168	172	182	160	150	122	136	118	162	157	151	136
April	129	167	134	169	173	181	159	151	122	140	116	162	154	153	136
May	131	169	136	170	171	182	160	151	124	151	113	162	155	151	137
June	133	165	137	175	173	185	162	152	126	145	114	162	158	152	139
July	136	168	141	188	183	203	163	158	128	147	113	165	165	155	140
August	136	168	159	209	192	201	164	171	128	157	113	169	167	154	141
Septem- ber	134	168	162	207	196	202	168	174	128	162	112	168	166	151	138
October	134	172	157	215	216	206*	168	175	131	160	111	168	168	155	141
November	133	167	156*	187*	218	211*	168	178	128	156	111	167	174	158	137
December	129	165	157*	177*	195	194*	166	186	127	145	111	170	167	168	136
1951 .															
January	134	171	158*	176*	198	192*	164	189	127	141	109*	169	162	171	133
February	138	176	158*	176*	195	194*	165	187*	129	140	109*	165	164	169	133

*Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd*

(Base: 1944=100)

DFLH. (a)

	Food	Fuel and Light- ing	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel- laneous	All Items
Weights	61.0	8.8	6.4	10.8	13.0	100.0
1045	103	104	100	99	116	103
1046	108	107	100	100	118	107
1947	124	114	100	111	135	122
1948	125	172	100	138	151	132
1949	126	181	100	125	148	132
1050	126	168	100	138	146	132
1950						
February	122	175	100	137	147	130
March	122	174	100	137	144	130
April	121	172	100	138	143	129
May	123	172	100	139	147	131
June	127	172	100	139	147	133
July	131	180	100	139	148	136
August	132	173	100	138	146	136
September	130	162	100	136	146	134
October	131	161	100	137	146	134
November	130	157	100	138	146	133
December	124	150	100	140	147	129
1951						
January	131	150	100	137	147	134
February	136	150	100	147	151	138

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 499—500 of the Indian Labour Gazette. (January, 1948)

ESTIMATE OF THE DELHI WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX ON THE
PRE-WAR BASE: AUGUST, 1939=100

The Labour Bureau Index Numbers published above are based on the average prices of important items of consumption by working class families during the year 1944, the 'weights' used being those determined from the average expenditure on these items as revealed by the family budget enquiry conducted under the Government of India's Cost of Living Index Scheme during the period October, 1943 to October, 1944.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has obtained the prices of the items during the month of August, 1939 and has worked out the index with August, 1939 as base using the Labour Bureau 'weights' adjusted to August, 1939 prices. This index worked out to an average figure of 260.8 during 1944. Linking this figure with the Labour Bureau series, the cost of living index number during the month of February, 1951 on the pre-war base *viz.*, August 1939, may be estimated to be 361.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

AJMER (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	63.7	8.2	3.0	8.2	16.0	100.0
1945	105	110	100	122	122	110
1946	111	110	100	155	135	118
1947	147	151	100	178	171	152
1948	155	166	100	201	176	162
1949	159	165	100	183	164	161
1950	172	143	100	198	161	168
1950						
February	180	157	100	189	163	174
March	174	147	100	189	163	169
April	172	144	100	188	160	167
May	175	140	100	188	160	169
June	169	137	100	194	159	165
July	173	136	100	203	161	168
August	173	136	100	201	162	168
September	173	136	100	200	162	158
October	179	136	100	203	161	172
November	169	143	100	209	161	167
December	165	146	100	219	161	165
1951						
January	173	155	100	219	161	171
February	180	157	100	219	161	176

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 51-57 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ajmer" by S. R. Deshpande.

JAMSHEDPUR (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	66.8	5.4	4.7	10.2	12.9	100.0
1945	102	100	100	78	106	100
1946	106	105	100	76	109	103
1947	130	120	100	73	129	123
1948	138	154	100	132	133	136
1949	130	166	100	118	149	138
1950						
February	132	155	100	125	161	134
March	131	155	100	122	161	132
April	133	155	100	126	151	134
May	135	155	100	129	152	135
June	135	155	100	135	162	137
July	139	172	100	135	168	141
August	163	186	100	131	162	159
September	168	191	100	134	172	162
October	169	191	100	138	171	167
November	166	191	100	146	169	166
December	156	192	100	152	172	157
1951						
January	157	192	100	153	172	154
February	158	190	100	142	173	150

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 72-74 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jamshedpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

JHARIA (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	77.7	0.5	0.7	15.1	100.0
1945	98	94	81	102	97
1946	128	92	76	108	122
1947	145	104	78	138	139
1948	151	145	123	177	153
1949	159	128	108	183	150
1950					
February	163	114	110	185	162
March	170	116	110	182	168
April	172	116	117	178	169
May	173	116	117	178	170
June	180	116	117	178	175
July	197	116	118	178	188
August	223	116	118	178	209
September	221	116	118	178	207
October	232	116	118	179	215
November*	195	100	106	182	187
December*	182	100	106	182	177
1951					
January*	181	100	107	182	178
February*	182	100	106	183	176

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56—59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jharia" by S. R. Deshpande.

DEHRI-ON-SONE (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.6	4.6	2.0	13.5	10.3	100.0
1945	106	109	100	94	118	106
1946	140	120	100	96	129	131
1947	173	129	100	108	150	158
1948	180	126	100	148	171	171
1949	180	147	100	131	183	170
1950	200	164	100	137	177	185
1950						
February	181	160	100	137	172	172
March	181	162	123	127	170	172
April	183	162	100	134	172	173
May	180	163	100	133	173	171
June	183	166	100	138	173	173
July	196	167	100	134	181	183
August	207	166	100	142	182	198
September	213	165	100	141	182	196
October	243	165	100	139	182	216
November	218	164	120	130	182	218
December	212	164	100	141	182	195
1951						
January	216	164	109	148	182	198
February	211	164	100	148	182	195

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 55—58 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Dehri-on Sone" by S. R. Deshpande.

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

MONGHYR AND JAMALPUR (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.8	5.6	1.7	10.7	12.2	100.0
1945	107	103	100	90	106	105
1946	143	106	100	106	109	132
1947	170	114	100	100	124	153
1948	178	148	100	147	135	168
1949	189	131	100	129	131	171
1950						
February	207	131	100	141	141	186
March	202	131	100	141	135	182
April	200	128	100	141	139	181
May	198	123	100	159	148	182
June	202	124	100	154	152	185
July	224	138	100	179	150	203
August	224	127	100	168	146	201
September	226	128	100	164	149	202
October*	234	118	100	157	142	206
November*	242	115	100	161	141	211
December*	218	114	100	165	135	194
1951						
January*	215	116	100	165	135	192
February*	218	116	100	161	137	194

* Provisional

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 48—51 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Monghyr and Jamalpur" by S.R. Deshpande.

CUTTACK (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	67.1	8.9	3.0	8.1	12.9	100.0
1945	98	114	100	105	112	102
1946	105	109	100	104	112	106
1947	120	110	100	110	114	117
1948	137	124	100	127	136	134
1949	153	140	100	130	143	147
1950	171	141	100	138	167	163
1950						
February	169	141	100	136	161	161
March	166	141	100	136	173	160
April	166	141	100	136	162	159
May	166	141	100	136	163	160
June	171	141	100	136	157	162
July	171	141	100	136	170	163
August	171	141	100	136	173	164
September	176	141	100	141	173	168
October	177	141	100	142	173	168
November	178	141	100	142	173	168
December	176	141	100	142	172	166
1951						
January	173	141	100	144	164	164
February	173	141	100	148	168	

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 739 of the Indian Labour Gazette (April, 1948).

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base: 1944=100)

BERHAMPUR (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	62.4	7.5	3.3	11.0	15.8	100.0
1945	98	105	100	121	95	101
1946	107	135	100	123	110	111
1947	123	162	100	139	115	126
1948	151	162	100	135	130	145
1949	166	155	100	128	140	154
1950	174	158	100	132	150	162
1950						
February	156	137	100	119	145	147
March	158	147	100	125	146	150
April	159	147	100	125	149	151
May	169	147	100	127	150	151
June	161	147	100	127	151	152
July	170	147	100	127	149	158
August	189	152	100	140	149	171
September	191	167	100	140	150	174
October	190	177	100	144	154	175
November	193	178	100	146	157	178
December	201	209	100	150	157	186
1951						
January	205	209	100	152	157	189
February*	201	209	100	152	162	187

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 47 of the Indian Labour Gazette (July 1948).

GAUHATI (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	63.4	8.6	4.5	5.1	18.4	100.0
1945	89	70	100	98	89	90
1946	85	65	100	96	94	86
1947	106	65	100	95	105	97
1948	124	67	100	143	114	117
1949	120	67	100	215	140	128
1950	128	64	100	162	145	126
1949						
February	125	68	100	131	140	122
March	126	68	100	130	140	122
April	126	68	100	125	140	122
May	128	68	100	129	141	124
June	129	68	100	143	146	126
July	131	68	100	148	147	128
August	130	66	100	162	148	128
September	129	60	100	178	149	128
October	130	55	100	241	149	131
November	127	55	100	208	149	128
December	127	55	100	212	147	127
1951						
January	125	61	100	211	140	127
February	128	68	100	214	140	129

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 659 of the Indian Labour Gazette, (March 1948).

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

SILCHAR (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	71.7	7.1	4.4	6.7	10.1	100.0
1945	89	95	100	88	109	92
1946	94	139	100	78	88	98
1947	111	166	100	94	92	110
1948	106	161	100	179	110	132
1949	141	159	100	135	117	138
1950	152	162	100	150	108	146
1950						
February	133	143	100	129	102	129
March	142	156	100	137	101	136
April	145	165	100	144	104	140
May	159	165	100	153	106	151
June	150	165	100	155	108	145
July	152	165	100	157	111	147
August	166	165	100	159	110	157
September	173	165	100	158	110	162
October	171	165	100	155	111	160
November	164	165	100	160	113	156
December	148	165	100	160	115	145
1951						
January	143	165	100	158	115	141
February	141	165	100	158	116	140

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 351 of the Indian Labour Gazette (November 1948).

TINSUKIA (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	68.7	7.3	3.2	8.5	12.3	100.0
1945	94	81	100	100	100	94
1946	86	53	100	73	83	83
1947	98	65	100	94	84	93
1948	114	53	100	125	100	109
1949	113	58	100	133	111	110
1950	116	61	100	156	105	114
1950						
February	116	61	100	183	107	116
March	119	61	100	183	107	118
April	116	61	100	183	108	116
May	117	61	100	142	108	113
June	118	61	100	142	108	114
July	118	61	100	142	104	113
August	118	61	100	144	102	113
September	116	61	100	144	102	112
October	114	61	100	144	103	111
November	114	61	100	144	103	111
December	114	61	100	144	102	111
1951						
January*	112	63	100	144	102	109
February*	111	63	100	144	102	109

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page of the Indian Labour Gazette. (December 1948).

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base: 1944=100)

LUDHIANA (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	61.2	9.2	3.7	10.8	15.1	100.0
1945	108	105	100	98	106	105
1946	125	112	100	93	122	119
1947	149	158	100	110	135	142
1948	183	160	100	135	157	168
1949	177	157	100	102	176	164
1950	175	153	100	111	185	165
1950						
February	169	155	100	110	185	161
March	172	157	100	107	178	162
April	173	154	100	107	174	162
May	174	156	100	109	168	162
June	175	153	100	109	171	162
July	176	150	100	116	182	165
August	181	149	100	108	195	169
September	179	150	100	108	199	168
October	177	152	100	117	197	168
November	176	152	100	114	195	167
December	179	152	100	120	196	170
1951						
January	179	153	100	119	191	169
February	176	142	100	117	187	165

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ludhiana" by S. R. Deshpande.

AKOLA (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	58.6	7.3	2.1	15.4	18.6	100.0
1945	99	88	100	91	101	98
1946	116	86	100	90	101	107
1947	164	91	100	96	115	139
1948	175	204	100	100	123	156
1949	193	196	100	105	132	168
1950	190	159	100	105	122	162
1950						
February	179	180	100	105	113	155
March	177	170	100	105	130	157
April	175	163	100	105	126	154
May	179	151	100	105	119	155
June	185	151	100	105	119	158
July	197	151	100	106	120	165
August	198	150	100	105	125	167
September	197	150	100	105	127	166
October	200	150	100	105	125	168
November	211	150	100	105	125	174
December	190	150	100	105	126	167
1951						
January	186	150	100	105	138	162
February	187	160	100	105	145	164

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 46-49 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Akola" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS --concl'd.
(Base : 1944=100)

JUBBULPORE (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	58.2	7.2	2.7	12.6	19.3	100.0
1945	90	93	100	85	114	95
1946	98	97	100	79	126	101
1947	121	119	100	88	169	123
1948	149	127	100	121	170	146
1949	152	143	100	123	176	151
1950	152	148	100	114	190	153
1950						
February	142	145	100	117	170	143
March	147	145	100	117	194	151
April	147	145	100	117	207	153
May	143	145	100	117	208	151
June	145	145	100	117	208	152
July	152	155	100	108	203	155
August	157	157	100	107	180	154
September	153	153	100	107	179	151
October	156	150	100	113	190	155
November	162	143	100	113	188	158
December	179	143	100	115	189	168
1951						
January	186	136	100	116	187	171
February	183	128	100	123	185	169

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56—59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jubbulpore" by S. R. Deshpande.

KHARAGPUR (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.2	5.9	3.4	10.6	10.9	100.0
1945	97	110	100	83	109	97
1946	102	97	100	76	113	100
1947	116	106	100	80	119	111
1948	135	116	100	126	129	132
1949	142	114	100	125	142	137
1950	142	109	100	130	144	137
1950						
February	138	107	100	113	146	133
March	141	107	100	117	143	136
April	141	104	100	122	152	136
May	141	107	100	128	151	137
June	144	108	100	132	147	139
July	146	110	100	130	141	140
August	146	111	100	135	141	141
September	142	110	100	139	141	138
October	144	109	100	146	141	141
November	141	109	100	141	138	137
December	138	109	100	147	136	136
1951						
January	133	109	100	147	137	133
February	133	108	100	146	139	133

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45—48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Kharagpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MUFASSAL CENTRES IN MADRAS

(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

Month and year	Visakhapatnam	Eluru	Bollary	Cuddalore	Tiruchirappalli	Mathurai	Coimbatore	Kozhikode
1948 . . .	338	367	370	372	361	331	337	394
1949 . . .	360	396	378	364	365	360	385	409
1950 . . .	354	404	383	371	372	348	388	428
February . . .	342	399	393	365	370	344	386	422
March . . .	341	396	397	361	360	343	386	423
April . . .	343	391	393	357	359	344	376	424
May . . .	348	393	387	359	369	343	375	428
June . . .	352	396	390	363	374	343	379	450
July . . .	360	407	382	369	371	345	394	430
August . . .	365	406	371	368	375	350	393	438
September . . .	363	419	372	378	378	354	396	339
October . . .	366	416	369	392	376	354	392	427
November . . .	361	415	380	384	376	355	391	417
December . . .	358	410	371	383	374	348	389	411
1951 January . . .	358	407	375	384	371	344	389	419
February . . .	356	413	375	382	367	349	389	427

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN RANGOON

The table below shows the percentage variations in the estimated cost on an austerly basis, of one month's supply of foodstuffs and commodities for the principal groups of Indian workpeople, viz. Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas on a singleman basis.

(Base : Year 1941=100)

Month and Year	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	Miscellaneous	House Rent	All Items combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950						
January . . .	377	323	573	471	266	378
February . . .	357	318	560	471	266	364
March . . .	337	309	590	471	266	351
April . . .	330	279	579	471	266	343
May . . .	333	257	600	471	266	345
June . . .	356	250	641	467	266	361
July . . .	391	214	638	454	266	380
August . . .	390	201	475	454	266	368
September . . .	379	204	440	454	266	350
October . . .	352	197	440	454	266	341
November . . .	344	192	443	454	266	335
December . . .	344	182	423	454	266	333
1951						
January . . .	354	190	418	454	266	340

Source.—Weekly notes by the Director of Labour, Burma.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Base : 1937=100)

Country	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Turkey	Ceylon
Town					Istanbul	Colombo(c)
1938 . . .	101	98	101	103	100	—
1939 . . .	103	97	100	105	101	108*
1940 . . .	119	98	104	110	112	112
1941 . . .	129	102	110	115	138	122
1942 . . .	130	113	116	125	232	164
1943 . . .	129	120	117	129	346	195
1944 . . .	130	122	117	129	338	200
1945 . . .	132	125	118	129	353	221
1946 . . .	132	136	122	131	341	220
1947 . . .	102(a)(b)	155	134	136	343	252
1948 . . .	108	167	153	148	345	260
1949 . . .	111	165	159	162	378	258
1950 . . .	114	167	165	179	360	272
February . . .	113	162	160	170†	388	271
March . . .	113	163	162		382	266
April . . .	114	163	162	176	374	266
May . . .	114	164	162		361	266
June . . .	114	166	163		357	271
July . . .	114	168	166	180	350	272
August . . .	113	168	167		343	274
September . . .	114	169	168	188	341	283
October . . .	115	170	169		346	279
November . . .	116	171	169		348	277
December . . .	116	174	169		351	273
1951 January . . .	117	177	170	—	—	281
February . . .	118	—	173	—	—	284

(a) New Series from July, 1947 ; Base : 17th June, 1947 = 100.

(b) July to December.

(c) Base : November, 1935 to April, 1939 = 100.

* August--December.

† Relates to the quarter ending March, 1950.

Source.—International Labour Office.

Retail and Wholesale Prices

MOVEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1951.

Unweighted retail price index numbers for 18 urban and 12 rural centres are given in the following tables. These measure the fluctuations in the retail prices of certain groups of consumption items as compared to their average prices during 1944.

Urban Centres.

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' receded at 8 centres, advanced at 6 centres and remained stationary at 3 centres. The fluctuations of the index numbers were, however, limited within a range of 3 points in both directions.

An analysis of the various consumption groups is given below :—

Cereals :—The trend of prices in this sub-group was, in general, upward in the centres of West Bengal, Bihar and U. P.^a At Agra, however, the index number of this sub-group declined by 13 points due to a fall in the prices of rice and barley.

Pulses :—The index numbers for this sub-group receded in 10 centres and moved up at the remaining 7 centres. Some of the centres in U. P. and West Bengal recorded a general rise in the prices of pulses.

Other articles of food :—The fluctuations of the index numbers for this sub-group were limited within a range of +4 and -7 points. In general, the trend of prices in this sub-group appeared to be slightly downward.

Fuel and Lighting :—No clear trend of prices was discernible in this group. The fluctuations in the index numbers ranged from a fall of 6 points at Dohad to a rise of 8 points at Raniganj and in as many as 3 centres the index numbers remained stationary.

Miscellaneous :—The index numbers for this group advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to a rise in the prices of *pan*. In as many as 4 centres the rise in the indices exceeded 10 points. At Banaras, however, the fall in the price of *pan* caused the index number to decline by 15 points.

Rural Centres.

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' advanced at 4 centres, receded at 3 centres and remained stationary at 1 centre. At Muniguda, the index number for 'cereals' went up by 20 points solely due to a rise in the price of rice. A general rise in the prices of cereals was noticed at Shankargarh also. The general tendency of the prices of pulses was either to go up slightly or to remain stationary. At Bamra and Salamatpur, the index numbers for 'other articles of food' recorded a rise due mainly to an increase in the prices of chillies and milk. The prices of items in the fuel and lighting group were stable in most of the centres during the month under review. The fluctuations of the index numbers for 'clothing' group ranged from a fall of 40 points at Bamra to a rise of 11 points at Maibang. In the miscellaneous group, an appreciable fall in the prices of tobacco and coconut oil was noticed at Bamra.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS

(Base :

Name of Centre and State 1	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	Febru- ary '50 2	Janu- ary '51 3	Febru- ary '51 4	Febru- ary '50 5	Janu- ary '51 6	Febru- ary '51 7	Febru- ary '50 8	Janu- ary '51 9	Febru- ary '51 10
I.—Bombay :									
Hullli	147	141	141	117	132	128	162	198	200
Surat	109	106	103	131	148	152	159	155	153
Dobañ	132	141	141	136	153	156	183	181	185
II.—Punjab (I)									
Amritsar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
III.—Uttar Pradesh:									
Lucknow	143	162	161	154	183	179	170	164	169
Agra	133	177	164a	151	184	190	177	168	168
Barcilly	151	175	178	162	200	203	184	172	175
Banaras	174	146	148	136	177	182	207	181	181
Meerut	180	167	175	157	186	184	192	177	174
IV.—Bihar :									
Patna	196	241	246	136	181	180	194	192	185
V.—West Bengal :									
Howrah	135	141	140	101	144	139	159	181	181
Budge-Budge	137	148	150	105	127	134	169	186	185
Kankinara	132	132	135	109	132	131	152	176	175
Raniganj	151	176	182	121	122	119	190	191	191
Calcutta	140	138	140	123	138	137	175	186	186
Gouripore	133	135	141	115	140	148	155	182	176
Serampore	140	140	141	131	133	131	162	175	179
Kanchrapara	133	139	148	117	152	150	165	179	175

(a) Fall in the prices of rice and barley.

(b) Rise in the price of *pan*.(c) Fall in the price of *pan*.(d) Rise in the prices of *pan* and tobacco.

(x) Returns not received.

AT 18 SELECTED URBAN CENTRES
1944=100)

All articles of food			Fuel and Lighting			Miscellaneous			Name of Centre and State.
Febru-ary '50 11	Janu-ary '51 12	Febru-ary '51 13	Febru-ary '50 14	Janu-ary '51 15	Febru-ary '51 16	Febru-ary '50 17	Janu-ary '51 18	Febru-ary '51 19	
									I.—Bombay:
153	180	181	109	101	101	166	174	176	Hubli
145	144	143	100	97	96	146	152	155	Surat
167	170	173	168	130	124	147	160	159	Dohad
									II.—Punjab (I)
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Amritsar
									III.—Uttar Pradesh:
101	166	163	121	127	128	178	161	172b	Lucknow
163	173	171	110	129	133	128	139	145	Agra
173	177	180	127	125	121	144	139	151b	Barcilly
188	170	171	133	124	125	302	295	280c	Banaras
184	175	176	124	123	125	155	147	148	Meerut
									IV.—Bihar:
188	206	204	147	139	136	156	149	150	Patna
									V.—West Bengal:
151	171	169	98	96	97	161	168	159	Howrah
155	172	172	111	119	117	153	205	238b	Budge-Budge
140	161	160	110	106	106	155	158	158	Kankinara
172	170	179	205	155	163	169	181	184	Raniganj
162	172	172	106	105	107	164	164	166	Calcutta
145	168	166	133	133	132	168	170	165	Gozripore
152	161	164	123	126	125	169	181	194d	Serampore
151	170	168	131	130	130	165	158	166	Kauchrapara

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AT 12 SELECTED RURAL CENTRES

(Base : 1944=100)

Name of Centres	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eastern Zone</i>									
1. Bamra . .	174	170	169	83	104	106	209	188	193
2. Maibang . .	131	130	130	142	142	142	156	152	149
3. Shankargarh . .	130	161	181 ^(a)	126	171	177	202	205	204
4. Sonaili . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Northern Zone</i>									
5. Multapi . .	153	207	199	121	177	177	183	184	183
6. Nana . .	310	328	345 ^(a)	276	235	234	232	251	261 ^(f)
7. Salamatpur . .	199	224	222	157	223	230	199	211	218
<i>Southern Zone</i>									
8. Krishna . .	180	247	244	157	177	178	192	197	198
9. Lakh . .	186	186	180	187	176	176	171	173	173
10. Malur . .	174	x	x	168	x	x	135	x	x
11. Muniguda . .	203	315	335 ^(b)	230	265	263	255	281	281
12. Kudehi . .	126	x	x	117	x	x	181	x	x

Name of Centres	All articles of food			Fuel & Lighting			Clothing			Miscellaneous		
	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51	Feb. '50	Jan. '51	Feb. '51
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Eastern Zone</i>												
1. Bamra . .	182	171	176	89	88	87	189	194	151 ^(c)	183	189	174 ^(d)
2. Maibang . .	152	149	146	125	102	102	118	132	143 ^(d)	99	96	97
3. Shankargarh . .	162	183	191	101	95	95	126	140	140	141	136	137
4. Sonaili . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Northern Zone</i>												
5. Multapi . .	162	185	183	112	115	115	95	175	175	145	170	170
6. Nana . .	253	266	276	144	142	142	150	165	161	195	198	200
7. Salamatpur . .	190	216	221	129	100	100	137	139	140	167	259	259
<i>Southern Zone</i>												
8. Krishna . .	187	204	204	133	141 [*]	140	147	135	140	220	214	216
9. Lakh . .	176	176	175	93	86	86	111	111	111	141	147	147
10. Malur . .	149	x	x	106	x	x	211	x	x	175	x	x
11. Muniguda . .	142	285	289	106	97	97	135	187	188	174	210	210
12. Kudehi . .	165	x	x	113	x	x	119	x	x	150	x	x

(a) General rise in the prices of cereals.

(b) Rise in the price of rice.

(c) Fall in the price of *Dhoti* and *Saree*.(d) Rise in the prices of shirts and *chaddar*.

(e) Fall in the prices of tobacco and coconut oil.

(f) Rise in the prices of *Dhania* and sugar.

(x) Returns not received.

(*) Revised.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS

(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936 = 100)

District	Rural Centres	Index Numbers		
		February 1950	January 1951	February 1951
1	2	3	4	5
Visakhapatnam . . .	Adivivaram	418	433	444
"	Thettangi	470	500	501
West Godavari . . .	Alamuru	417	425	422
Bellary	Madavaram	480	473	473
South Arcot	Puliyur	438	429	437
"	Agaram	391	404	402
Tiruchirapalli . . .	Thulayanatham . . .	507	485	485
Mathurai	Eriodu	417	446	474
"	Gokilapuram	437	446	453
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu . . .	418	428	439
Malabar	Koduvalli	573	629	633
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	445	447	449
"	Kunnathur	438	459	460

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices comprise selected items under the groups Food, Industrial Raw Materials Semi-Manufactures, Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous. Since from the point of view of the working classes, the Food group together with its sub-groups and Textile products are of importance, the index numbers relating to these groups are also given along with the General Index

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

	Cereals	Pulses	Other articles of food	All food articles	Textile products	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917 Average . . .	312	471	232	292	314	297
1948 Average . . .	445	426	269	375	406	368
1949 Average . . .	466	439	277	390	398	381
1950 Average . . .	472	451	314	411	462	401
1950—						
February	444	426	315	395	402	392
March	454	440	303	396	402	392
April	458	417	309	399	402	391
May	457	402	319	402	401	394
June	456	409	321	403	399	396
July	475	461	335	423	400	405
August	478	464	340	426	402	410
September	485	475	339	430	402	413
October	495	484	319	427	403	411
November	521	509	281	424	403	411
December	510	507	291	424	404	413
1951 January . . .	487	509	293	414	406	414
February	487	509	294	414	450	423

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registra- tions dur- ing the period	No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No. of employers using the exchanges during the period	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies outstand- ing at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15th August, 1947 to 31st December 1947	53	267,838	61,729	236,734	2,879*	97,892	68,756
1948	54	868,787	259,774	239,033	3,422*	380,118	55,131
1949	55	1,666,351	256,809	274,335	4,483*	362,011	29,292
1950—	67	1,210,358	331,193	330,743	5,566*	419,307	28,189
February	54	76,471	26,312	265,295	4,250	24,494	20,788
March	54	87,072	24,976	265,962	4,991	35,193	24,047
April	54	91,897	23,837	281,972	5,233	34,938	29,482
May	64	168,921	29,434	305,603	5,940	39,735	31,484
June	64	169,934	29,856	322,958	5,948	30,901	27,911
July	64	121,017	29,393	345,305	6,919	34,900	24,388
August	65	119,082	29,021	365,732	6,135	34,858	23,432
September	65	101,585	29,377	347,944	6,313	34,802	23,396
October	66	92,835	27,302	338,311	5,523	34,066	25,269
November	66	114,139	34,554	333,628	5,879	43,678	27,570
December	67	115,330	33,860	330,743	5,739	41,664	28,189
1951—							
January	67	126,059	34,631	345,159	6,048	39,232	26,987
February	67	167,963	32,978	343,748	6,611	39,625	26,728

* Monthly averages.

Employment Exchange Statistics for February, 1951, by States

State or Region	No. of exchanges	No. of registra- tions	No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the month	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month	No. of employers using exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies outstand- ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	2	2,300	313	10,979	73	519	554
Bihar	4	7,889	2,500	27,029	262	3,498	4,902
Bombay	11	11,110	3,270	34,050	679	3,515	2,456
Delhi, Rajasthan & Ajmer	6	8,252	2,391	18,747	644	2,758	1,957
Hyderabad	3	1,202	166	7,572	54	179	299
Madhya Pradesh	5	5,340	792	16,703	214	1,094	1,092
Madras	12	19,854	5,913	71,511	783	6,525	3,343
Orissa	1	533	60	1,518	27	61	94
Punjab	7	7,409	2,199	18,761	574	2,895	2,340
Uttar Pradesh	10	27,954	12,542	61,405	2,254	15,145	5,756
West Bengal	6	16,120	2,838	75,473	442	3,436	3,935
Total	67	167,963	32,978	343,748	6,011	39,625	26,728

Source :—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment

TRAINING STATISTICS

Month 1	No. of centres at the end of the period 2	Number of persons undergoing training at the end of the period				
		Technical 3	Vocational 4	Women 5	Apprenticeship* 6	Total 7
1947—						
September	187	5,800	1,878	893	265	8,836†
1948—						
February	274	6,501	2,018	695	602	10,716†
1949—						
February	453	11,230	4,668	262	2,578	18,738†
1950—						
February	278	3,920	1,351	159	513	5,943
March	242	2,758	949	159	355	4,221
April	180	3,458	1,045	55	163	4,721
May	169	3,390	696	142	128	4,365
June	126	4,142	656	138	11	4,947
July	98	6,022	1,162	322	—	7,506
August	63	8,635	1,886	349	—	10,870
September	63	9,465	2,215	340	—	12,020
October	63	9,238	2,136	327	—	11,701
November	63	8,730	2,082	318	—	11,130
December	63	8,460	2,014	338	—	10,818
1951—						
January	63	8,293	1,989	331	—	10,613
February	63	8,217	1,950	331	—	10,498

* The scheme has since been discontinued.

† Excluding disabled persons.

Training Statistics for February, 1951, by States

State 1	No. of Centres 2	Number of persons undergoing training				
		Technical 3	Vocational 4	Women 5	Apprenticeship 6	Total 7
Assam	1	243	73	—	—	316
Bihar	3	435	76	—	—	511
Bombay	5	805	104	—	—	999
Madhya Pradesh	1	314	105	—	—	419
Madras	10	860	95	55	—	1,010
Orissa	2	192	48	—	—	240
Punjab	6	927	351	—	—	1,278
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,429	460	114	—	2,012
West Bengal	8	1,553	379	—	—	1,942
Mysore	3	233	41	—	—	264
P. E. P. S. U.	1	88	—	—	—	88
Rajasthan	1	91	—	—	—	91
Travancore-Cochin	4	274	38	—	—	312
Ajmer	1	121	—	—	—	121
Coorg	1	39	25	16	—	80
Delhi	4	438	133	146	—	717
Himachal Pradesh	1	85	13	—	—	98
Total	63	8,217	1,950	331	—	10,498

Note.—Apart from the figures given above, 104 Instructor trainees were also on rolls on 28-2-1951.

Source.—Directorate-General of Reclamation and Employment.

Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

Month 1	Cotton Mill Industry							Woollen Industry	
	Bombay (b) 2	Ahmed- abad (b) 3	Sholapur (b) 4	Madras (a) 5	Madura (a) 6	Coimba- tore (a) 7	Kanpur (d) 8	Kanpur (d) 9	Dbarival (a) 10
1947									
Average . . .	14.4	6.4	19.1	10.3	14.7	13.8	16.1	11.5	—
1948									
Average . . .	13.3	5.9	18.1	9.1	13.9	9.6	16.1	10.6	—
1949									
Average . . .	15.9	7.4	21.3	8.6	13.1	8.1	15.6	11.0	—
1950									
Average . . .	14.5	8.4	20.1	9.5	14.6	9.7	16.1	12.5	9.3
February . . .	14.7	8.0	21.0	8.8	17.6	8.7	13.6	10.4	5.3
March . . .	15.9	8.7	21.5	9.2	15.4	9.0	16.2	12.5	6.3
April . . .	10.3	9.7	23.3	9.8	14.3	10.2	10.0	12.4	5.0
May . . .	16.4	9.6	23.6	9.7	14.2	20.4	20.8	25.8	8.0
June . . .	15.2	8.9	19.9	9.9	15.8	10.6	19.9	18.4	8.0
July . . .	13.9	8.3	20.3	9.4	16.1	7.4	17.0	13.1	6.2
August . . .	12.3	8.1	17.6	9.2	14.6	8.6	16.7	8.9	8.8
September . . .	*	8.4	19.0	12.0	14.1	8.5	15.6	7.9	13.5
October . . .	*	7.8	18.3	9.5	14.3	8.1	12.8	12.2	13.8
November . . .	13.6	7.8	18.8	8.9	13.3	9.4	12.0	10.0	12.7
December . . .	13.8	7.9	18.3	8.5	13.6	8.4	12.6	10.1	18.7
1951—									
January . . .	12.1	7.4	18.1	9.1	11.4	9.5	10.3	11.5	8.8
February . . .	12.8	7.8	19.4	8.6	12.5	10.8	11.1	13.7	12.0

Month	Engineering Industry		Tele-graph Work-shops	Tramway Work-shops	Iron and Steel Industry	Ordnance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories	Leather Industry
	Bombay (b) 11	West Bengal (c) 12	All India (a) 13	All India (a) 14	All India (a) 15	All India (a) 16	All India (a) 17	All India (a) 18	Kanpur (d) 19
1947									
Average . . .	13.8	—	—	—	—	10.6	12.2	12.4	15.5
1948									
Average . . .	13.4	—	—	—	14.3	8.5	10.9	10.9	8.0
1949									
Average . . .	13.6	—	—	—	13.5	8.0	10.1	10.8	11.3
1950									
Average . . .	13.1	11.1	8.1	15.7	12.4	8.9	10.6	11.0	8.4
February . . .	12.9	9.4	7.7	12.0	11.4	8.1	9.7	10.7	5.7
March . . .	15.1	14.7	9.1	16.7	14.0	11.0	11.3	13.3	6.7
April . . .	16.3	16.2	8.8	23.7	14.1	13.2	11.4	15.6	8.4
May . . .	18.9	15.5	10.8	17.2	15.2	11.8	16.5	14.0	10.7
June . . .	14.0	12.3	9.6	13.4	14.4	9.4	12.8	12.1	7.5
July . . .	12.0	9.3	7.9	14.4	12.2	7.7	8.6	10.3	15.5
August . . .	10.1	12.7	7.1	11.9	11.8	6.9	10.2	10.1	21.0
September . . .	11.1	9.0	7.2	12.2	10.5	8.3	8.7	9.0	4.2
October . . .	10.0	7.6	7.4	20.1	10.6	7.2	10.3	9.6	5.9
November . . .	12.9	8.7	7.5	13.4	11.6	7.4	9.0	9.6	4.8
December . . .	11.8	8.4	8.3	13.9	10.5	7.7	9.0	9.0	5.2
1951—									
January . . .	11.2	—	8.0*	14.7	10.7	7.7	10.5	7.4	3.9
February . . .	13.0	—	7.2	9.3	10.1	8.5	11.3	10.6	4.9

Sources—

(a) Government of India ; Labour Bureau.

(b) Government of Bombay ; Deputy Commissioner of Labour-(Information).

(c) Labour Commissioner, West Bengal.

(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.

* There was a general strike in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City.

† Revised.

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India,
during February, 1951, by Causes*

1	No. of returns 2	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident 3	Leave other than holidays 4	Social or religious causes 5	Other causes 6	All causes 7
<i>Cotton Mills—</i>						
Madras State	33	2.7	4.2	2.2	2.3	11.4
Madras	1	2.6	4.0	1.1	0.9	8.6
Madura	7	2.9	5.1	2.9	1.6	12.5
Coimbatore	15	1.9	2.4	1.0	5.5	10.8
Tinnevelly	5	3.7	5.4	4.8	0.4	14.3
Others	5	3.1	5.3	0.5	2.6	11.5
<i>Woolen Mills—</i>						
Dhariwal	1	0.7	9.6	—	1.7	12.0
<i>Iron & Steel Factories—</i>						
All States	7	2.0	4.7	0.4	3.0	10.1
West Bengal	3	2.2	6.0	—	1.7	9.9
Bihar	3	2.0	4.4	0.5	3.4	10.3
Madras	1	1.4	3.4	2.3	—	7.1
<i>Ordnance Factories—</i>						
All States	20	1.1	5.4	0.3	1.7	8.5
West Bengal	3	1.1	3.0	0.1	3.0	7.2
Bombay	5	0.7	7.3	0.2	1.6	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	3	1.0	7.2	—	0.7	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	7	1.5	4.1	0.8	1.4	7.8
Madras	1	0.4	7.4	0.8	0.2	8.8
Punjab	1	2.2	6.5	—	1.6	10.3
<i>Cement Factories—</i>						
All States	8	2.2	6.3	1.5	1.3	11.3
Madras	4	2.3	9.9	2.3	0.6	15.1
Madhya Pradesh	2	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	8.0
West Bengal	1	2.7	4.3	—	1.7	8.7
Bihar	1	2.7	2.6	—	1.5	6.8
<i>Match Factories—</i>						
All States	5	4.5	2.7	0.6	2.8	10.6
Bombay	1	3.9	3.8	1.9	1.7	11.3
West Bengal	1	3.7	1.8	—	4.4	9.9
U. P.	1	2.4	4.1	0.6	2.0	9.1
Assam	1	5.3	2.8	0.1	2.0	10.2
Madras	1	8.5	0.3	—	3.7	12.5
<i>Tramway Workshops—</i>						
All States	4	2.7	4.8	—	1.8	9.3
Bombay	1	1.0	3.1	—	1.9	6.0
Delhi	1	9.5	4.7	—	0.5	14.7
Calcutta	1	2.2	5.0	—	1.7	8.9
Madras	1	6.4	6.6	—	2.1	15.1
<i>Telegraph Workshops—</i>						
All States	2	2.2	3.7	0.4	0.9	7.2
Punjab	1	2.3	8.9	0.7	—	11.9
West Bengal	1	2.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	4.4

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND PLANTATION INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE

Month	Manufacturing						Gold Mining	Plantations
	Textile	Engineering	Food and Drink	Chemicals and Dyes	Wood and Ceramics	Miscellaneous		
1940								
Average . . .	11.8	11.8	19.2	13.7	11.8	12.2	14.5	—
1950								
Average . . .	11.1	12.4	21.3	12.1	9.0	13.0	12.4	—
January . . .	11.5	13.4	18.3	13.1	7.4	14.0	18.6	—
February . . .	11.0	13.8	22.9	13.3	8.5	14.1	16.2	—
March . . .	10.3	13.0	21.3	11.7	9.3	16.5	10.4	—
April . . .	12.2	13.6	19.1	12.7	9.4	17.7	11.1	—
May . . .	14.1	14.5	28.1	14.1	10.5	8.3	20.3	—
June . . .	11.5	12.1	21.4	12.2	9.0	13.3	11.8	—
July . . .	9.7	10.7	20.7	10.5	7.7	13.0	9.3	—
August . . .	11.6	10.9	18.4	10.1	7.0	13.3	10.5	—
September . . .	10.3	11.6	21.8	10.7	8.1	12.8	11.1	—
October . . .	9.7	9.7	11.8	13.3	7.3	13.5	9.6	17.5*
November . . .	10.2	11.0	14.9	13.3	7.9	6.9	10.4	20.3
December . . .	11.3	13.5	13.3	9.0	15.1	12.8	9.5	16.5
1951								
January . . .	12.5	12.5	14.5	10.5	7.7	6.2	9.4	18.1

Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State during January, 1951, by Causes

Industry	No. of returns	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident	Social or religious causes	Other causes		All causes
				With leave	Without leave	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacturing :						
Textile . . .	17	1.2	1.1	6.5	3.7	12.5
Engineering . . .	13	2.1	0.9	5.9	3.6	12.5
Food and Drink . . .	6	2.6	1.0	2.3	8.6	14.5
Chemicals and Dyes . . .	5	2.4	1.8	2.9	3.4	10.5
Wood and Ceramics . . .	6	1.0	0.2	3.8	2.7	7.7
Miscellaneous . . .	9	1.4	0.3	1.9	2.6	6.2
Gold Mining . . .	3	3.5	0.1	0.9	4.9	9.4
Plantations . . .	10	3.1	4.9	1.0	9.1	18.1

Source.—Labour Commissioner, Mysore.

* The figures were previously being included under "Food & Drink."

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